

THE
DEAF
AMERICAN

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF
33rd Biennial Convention
Shamrock Hilton Hotel
HOUSTON, TEXAS—JULY 4-11, 1976

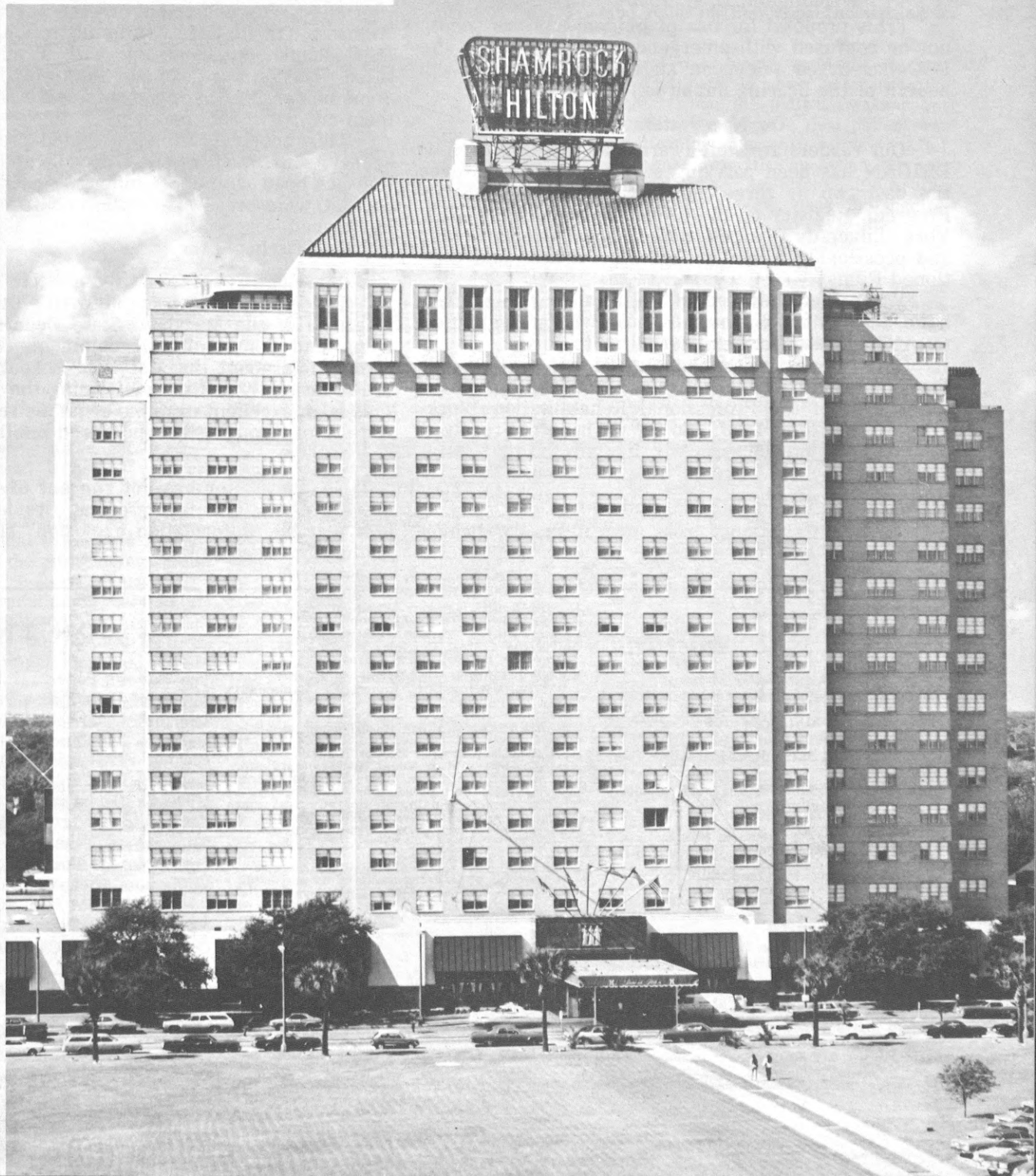
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THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

February

1976

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The Editor's Page

FCC Posts Rule Making On Hidden Captions

The Federal Communications Commission has posted a rule making proposal on hidden television captions and is ready to accept letters in favor of the rule. Letters must be sent to the FCC so as to be in by March 10, 1976, to be considered. So . . . please write!

Title of the proposed rule making is "Rules Proposed for TV Captioning for Those with Hearing Impairment." The docket entry number is 20693.

Letters should be addressed to:

Mr. Vincent J. Mullins, Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20554

(This proposal for use of hidden captions should not be confused with emergency warnings which the FCC has urged television stations to carry for the benefit of the hearing impaired.)

On Newsletters . . .

Our readers are well aware that THE DEAF AMERICAN has been carrying several newsletters over the past two or three years—Communicative Skills Program, Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, New York University Deafness Research & Training Center and occasionally Film Fare (Media Services and Captioned Films).

When these newsletters fail to appear in a given issue, the fault is not ours. Those who are supposed to write and send in the material fail to do so.

A few issues back we announced that starting with the January 1976 DA we would have another newsletter, that of the Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf. So far we have not received any material but hope we will in time for the March issue.

Public Library Endeavors

Many publications cross our desk—for which we are most grateful.

One of the most impressive items recently is "The Public Library Talks to You" by Alice Hagemeyer, under the auspices of the Gallaudet College Center for Continuing Education. The author points out clearly and forcefully how the deaf can and should take advantage of public library services.

Mrs. Hagemeyer has also authored "Deaf Awareness Handbook for Public Librarians"—a gem of resource material we hope every public library (and those of colleges and universities) will consider carefully. This publication bears the imprint of Public Library of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Hagemeyer's employer.

Tips on Car Care and Safety

The U. S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, D. C. 20590, has come out with a valuable booklet titled "Tips on Car Care and Safety for Deaf Drivers." Some of the "tips" are common sense advice; some of them are pertinent reminders.

This booklet can be obtained from the above agency. Inasmuch as the Department of Transportation has been willing to undertake publication of the booklet, widespread distribution and utilization should be pushed—especially for use in driver education courses in schools for the deaf.

Maryland School Featured in State Magazine

The Winter 1975 issue of MARYLAND, quarterly magazine of the Maryland State Department of Economic and Community Development, contains a feature article about the Maryland School for the Deaf in Frederick. The title is "Helping the Deaf 'Speak'." This is an excellent example of public relations on the state level through state-sponsored publications.

* * *

No, the Editor has not run out of topics for the Editor's Page. He is presenting "reviews" with the hint that the "information explosion" should be used to the utmost advantage.

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FEBRUARY 1976

The Deaf Person As A Patient In The Hospital

By SUSAN G. HANNA



Picture 1. This unpleasant situation for nurse and patient could have been avoided if the hospital staff had been aware of this man's special needs. Arrangements could have been made to use his left arm for intravenous infusion, and his pencil, pad and glasses could easily have been placed within his reach.

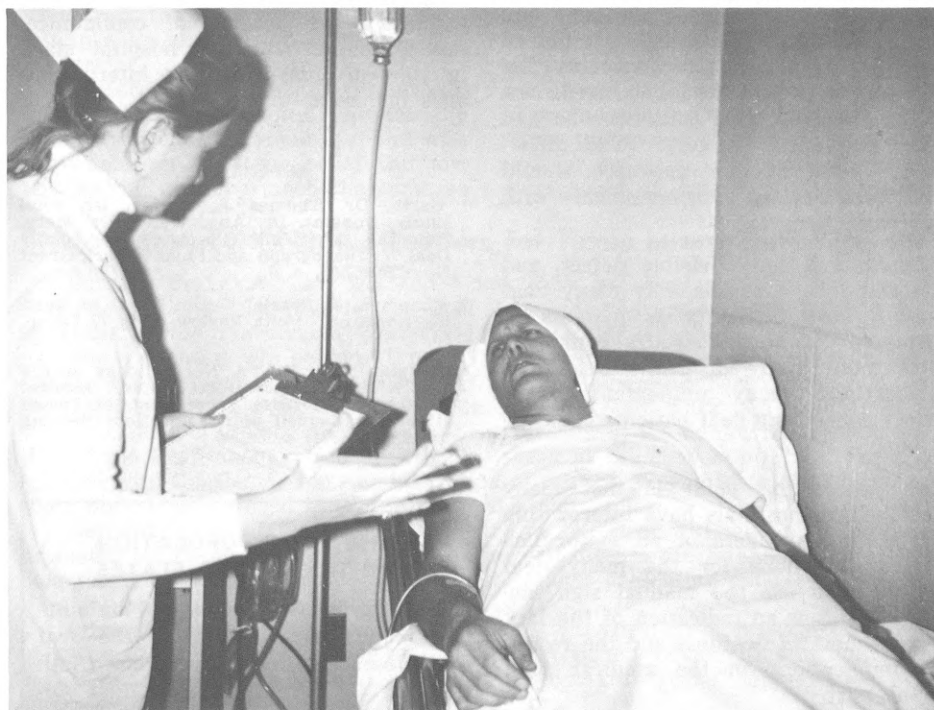
Medical care is an extremely important aspect of everyone's life, one that many normal hearing persons take for granted. For the deaf or hard of hearing, obtaining adequate medical services in the hospital is not as easy as would be assumed.

The problems encountered by the deaf person as a hospital patient are numerous. Some of the outstanding problems are:

1. Fear of hospitalization because of probable isolation;
2. Confusion by the hospital staff if the patient is not identified as being deaf;
3. The lack of medical histories;
4. Impatience of the hospital staff with deaf persons who are not considered good patients.¹

One reason why some deaf patients are not considered "good" patients is that the hospital staff is not aware of their special needs.² For example, a man was admitted into a hospital for emergency surgery. After the operation his right arm was used for intravenous infusion. But he needed his right arm to write. Also his glasses were put out of reach on a table along with his pencil and pad. This man depended on

his sight with his glasses to lipread, and he needed the pencil and pad to write as a means of communication with



Picture 2. It would have been much easier for this patient to understand the explanation about the upcoming surgery if it had been presented prior to sedation and before his glasses had been removed. Another solution would have been to provide an interpreter for the patient. It would have been easier for the sedated patient to understand manual signs rather than just movement of the lips.

the hospital staff. He became upset, and no one knew why.³ (See Picture 1.)

Lack of preparation for what can be expected in a physical examination or from surgery appears to be a common experience for the deaf patient. Sometimes the hospital staff waits until the eyeglasses are removed and the patient is sedated and ready for surgery before an explanation is given to the deaf patient. (See Picture 2.) This treatment in the case of the deaf patient who relies on lipreading and writing is inadequate.

Many unfortunate incidents concerning deaf patients seem to occur after surgery when the patient awakens but is still in a stupor. A deaf patient was admitted for emergency surgery. After she awoke from the operation she was in great pain. An attempt by writing to communicate her need for medication to reduce the pain was unsuccessful. Her writing was unintelligible because she was still groggy from the surgery. Again a deaf patient had to endure discomfort and anxiety because her needs were not being met. Had an interpreter been available, this situation could have been avoided. Or, if the hospital staff could have merely anticipated the patient's need for medication, a normal request of most pa-

Ms. Hanna is presently a graduate student at Western Maryland College, Westminster, in the teacher-training program.



Picture 3. The fact that this man is deaf and cannot see at this point poses problems in communication. A pencil and pad could have been available for him to write although it would have been awkward to do so. A better solution would be to have an interpreter present to reverse interpret for the patient. The patient could receive messages by placing his hand over the interpreter's as he fingerspelled. Although these methods may be cumbersome, they would have enabled the patient to communicate effectively.

tients after surgery, this person's anxiety could have been reduced.

Sometimes a situation presents problems which appear to be unsurmountable. A deaf man underwent eye surgery, and after the operation bandages were placed over his eyes. (See Picture 3.) The only senses available for use to him were those of smell, taste and touch. Although this situation is indeed a perplexing one, the fact remains that this was a patient who had needs not unlike those of other patients who had just experienced surgery. The difference is that another approach should have been devised to communicate with this patient.

Deafness is not a visible defect, and this could be a reason why many deaf persons have difficulty as patients in hospitals. If hospital staffs could become more aware of deafness and its implications, many unpleasant occurrences concerning deaf patients could be avoided.

An interesting point is that many metropolitan hospitals have interpreting services for speakers of all major languages, but none for the many deaf persons who use the manual sign language. This is an indication of the lack of awareness of deafness and the resultant implications in the medical field in the past.

An overall possible solution for improving the medical services for deaf patients in hospitals would be to provide interpreters for them. The Regis-

try of Interpreters for the Deaf should make available to all large city hospitals a list of interpreters in the area who could be called upon to interpret for the deaf patient who requests this service. This could be accomplished through the local chapters of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. Many unpleasant incidents experienced by deaf patients occur because of communication problems with the hospital staff. In view of this, providing interpreters does not seem unreasonable.

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THE DEAF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

The first detailed account of the numbers and characteristics of the deaf people of American since 1930. Cloth bound, \$11.50; paperback, \$7.50. Order from:

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Hazards Of Deafness

By ROY K. HOLCOMB

395. You always dress in the best. You are well groomed as well as well built. You are the smartest and the most popular guy on campus. Girls flock around you like flies on a sugar lump. You make one of the girls happy by taking her out. You take your chick to your slick, modern, flashy car and away you go to the most high-class night spot in town. You open the door for your date. You sit her at the table in a manner which Sir Walter Raleigh could not have improved upon. You look over the menu and make your choices. Then your date has to order for both of you because although you went to an exclusive private oral school, you can't even say potatoes clear enough to be understood.

396. You go to a restaurant with your gang. Since you have good speech you do all of the ordering and talking with the waitress. After eating who do you think gets the check every time?

397. You are reminded again and again that hearing people do this and hearing people do that and that you should do the same. The lesson lost here is that one must first be self before he can live with others including hearing people.

398. You tap your fingers and you tap your feet to give rhythm to your inner soul, but you drive all within eavesdrop nearly crazy with your un-rhythmic "music."

399. A car backfires. You hear racket. A baby cries. You hear racket. The television set is on. You hear racket. A dog barks, you hear racket. There goes life. You hear many sounds but do not understand them as they are all RACKET.

400. There is a birthday party for you. Your friends sing:

Happy birthday to you.
Happy birthday to you.
Happy birthday, dear John.
Happy birthday to you.

You smile and acknowledge their good wishes although you did not hear a word that was said. Anyway, it is the thought that counts.

401. You are sound asleep in your hotel room. Along come burglars and clean you out and you sleep like a log through it all.

402. You hear things but have no idea as to what they are or from where they come. You just hope that they don't come from your head.

The Interpreter--A Bridge Between The Deaf And Hearing Worlds

By ARMIN G. TURECHEK, Ed. D.

The world of the deaf and the world of the hearing are two separate entities resisting all efforts to bring them together; to meld them into one cohesive unit. They continue, each in its way, serene and contented, but there comes the day when communication between them is necessary. Fortunately, there is a bridge between them that allows the free flow of understanding and exchange of ideas and information. And what is this bridge that makes this possible? The ubiquitous and indispensable interpreter; the medium through which conversation becomes intelligible, thoughts are conveyed, and satisfaction achieved.

In his book *The Bridge of San Luis Rey*, Thornton Wilder ended with a memorable quote, "There is a land of the living and a land of the dead and the bridge is love, the only survival, the only meaning." So the interpreter becomes the link that brings meaning and a fuller life to the deaf.

Looking around it is apparent that not all bridges are the same. Some are short, narrow and awkward looking with the superstructure a web of latticed steel while others are sleek and graceful with flowing lines of high tension steel cables forming the support. So, too, do interpreters vary from the smooth skillful artistry of the accomplished professional to the halting, jerky signs of the fledgling interpreter.

Throughout history many bridges have become famous. The London Bridge that for years children proclaimed to be falling down finally ended its work in the town of London only to be transplanted to the desert of Arizona where once again it is useful spanning a body of water. Some interpreters are like this famous bridge, serving diligently for years in a certain location. Moving to a new location they feel their usefulness has come to an end only to find there are still deaf persons needing their services regardless of where they go.

Some bridges like the bridge over the River Kwai were built with blood, sweat and tears but were finished and became useful to the population in the area. Watching some interpreters, one is struck with the effort and perspiration that goes into their work but with sheer determination they accomplish the task of transmitting information. Work is involved not only on the part of the interpreter but also on the part of the deaf person to establish communication but it is accomplished.

Sometimes those items that are free or cheap are not worth more than that. For years there were only three bridges across the Mississippi River at St. Louis. Two were toll bridges but the third was

free. The free bridge started at a less convenient point in St. Louis and ended in part of Illinois somewhat out of the way for most direct access to other cities. There are interpreters who, out of a feeling of compassion, volunteer for every interpreting job not expecting nor deserving compensation. The results of their work often is deep confusion and frustration for the deaf client and the person attempting to communicate with him. The fee for a certified interpreter is small payment for the establishment of clear, free flowing conversation between the deaf person and the hearing counterpart.

In our zeal to utilize fully the best interpreters we sometimes overlook the fact that a serious overload can bring about a complete breakdown in their ability to serve. A few years ago there was a tragic occurrence in West Virginia where an old, old bridge had been seriously overloaded with ever-increasing traffic. Finally, one day, it collapsed dumping several cars into the river. No structure or no person can continue to perform under severe overload or overwork conditions. Willingness to serve and to work unlimited hours seems to be a hallmark of many excellent interpreters but with time they will wear out. Pacing himself and with consideration from the deaf community will result in a longer span of service for the interpreter.

The search for a good interpreter can sometimes become frantic one for the deaf person and when one is found who is available great is the relief and joy. The feeling must be much the same as

the exhilaration of General Patton when his men discovered the bridge across the Rhine River still standing at Remagen. Quickly the Allied Forces took advantage of this oversight on the part of the Germans which brought about a shortening of the war. The frustration felt by the deaf person who is not able to find an interpreter is indescribable but his happiness and relief when one is located is clearly evident to all around him.

The bridge known as Galloping Gertie finally came to a disastrous end in Washington State some year ago. This bridge had gained an evil reputation of swaying wildly with every breeze that swept up the channel. The day came when a stronger wind came along and Galloping Gertie ended up in the bay. Watching the wild gyrations of some interpreters, one wonders if they will suffer the same ignominious fate. Sometimes the threats are for the benefit of others in the audience and really do not help the deaf and may, in fact, hinder the understanding of the deaf.

The interpreter who is appreciated by everyone is one with a smooth, clear, masterful delivery; a beauty to all witnessing the performance. One cannot but think of the glory of the Golden Gate Bridge in comparison, a masterpiece of engineering crossing one of the most beautiful bays in the world. Tourists come great distances to view this marvel of engineering. Those interpreters who reach this point of perfection are few and far between but their expertise is appreciated by hearing and deaf alike.

Bragg, Foret, Turk Named Leaders For Texas Interpreters Workshop

Bernard Bragg, Agnes Foret and Frank Turk will lead workshops during the Texas Society of Interpreters for the Deaf state wide convention April 2-3 in Amarillo, Texas, at the Travellodge West Convention Center.

The convention will begin at 1 p.m., April 2, with a workshop on communication for the development of language in deaf children by Frank Turk. At 6 p.m., Ms. Foret will present a workshop on legal interpreting. Mr. Turk is a member of the staff at Gallaudet College and has long been director of the Junior National Association of the Deaf, about which he will also speak at the convention. Ms. Foret, associated with the Center for Administration of Justice, Wayne State University, presents workshops on legal interpreting for the deaf.

Bernard Bragg of the National Theatre of the Deaf will give a workshop on dramatics which an interpreter can use and will discuss the establishment of local deaf theaters. He will also be the banquet speaker presenting entertaining demonstrations of dramatics through sign language.

Interested persons may participate in all activities for a pre-registration fee of \$20, a \$15 saving over paying at the door. A variety of activities including golf and trips to Palo Duro Canyon where the production "Texas" is presented every summer are available to families of participants.

The pre-registration fee includes: registration fee, \$2; banquet, \$6; and the three workshops, \$4 each. Deadline for pre-registration is March 15. Save and register early to participate in this extraordinary lineup of workshops.

Write before March 15 to Ms. LaJuana Meador, 4902 55th Street., Lubbock, Texas 79414, to take advantage of this offer.

Malaysia - - A Time For Change

By CARL A. ARGILA, De La Salle College, Manila, Philippines



Malaysia's Federation School for the Deaf is housed in this new building—a monument to the patience and fortitude of the school's administration. The building was first planned in 1956, ground was broken 10 years later but not until 1969 did classes first meet in it. (This view shows a portion of classroom and dormitory buildings; the entire complex is too large to be photographed in a single view.)

Colonialism may seem like a strange word to use in beginning an article about the deaf, but as one travels through our part of the world (what the west usually calls "Southeast Asia" or "Indochina") one can't help but to be struck by how strong former colonial ties still are. Perhaps, being an educator, I'm more sensitive to these colonial ties. As a former American colony, our educational system in the Philippines is but an extension of the former American colonial system; even our textbooks, if not imported directly from "the States", are local reprints of American books or at best locally written versions of American books. Perhaps one measure of how close we still feel to our former colonial master is that in our post offices, the slot for mailing letters outside of the Philippines is labeled "FOREIGN AND U.S."

This is "a time for change." Recent political developments in Southeast Asia have forced us to look to our neighbors, rather than across an ocean, for our international dealings. And we've been discovering that people we've lived "next door" to all our lives, but never bothered to meet, aren't half bad! In fact, we've found that we share many of the same problems, hopes, dreams and foibles with our once faceless neighbors.

Discovering new friends in our old neighbors is exciting and enlightening; as I talk with educators in Singapore and Malaysia we find that they know more about educational trends in England than in the Philippines, and I know more about the American situation than about our neighboring Singapore and Malaysia. The Vietnamese and Cambodians are similarly aligned with the French and the Indonesians with the Dutch!

I'd like to share with DEAF AMERICAN readers some of my experiences during a recent trip to our neighboring Malaysia (where post office slots are labeled "U.K. and COMMONWEALTH"). One thing you notice immediately in Malaysia, is that most of the people are not Malay! In fact, only about 40% of the population is Malay—the rest is made up of Chinese (about 30%), Indians (about 10%) and various other minority groups. The next thing you notice, I guess, is just how very, very British the place is. With left hand driving on the streets and tea at three o'clock, you might just think you're back in Europe—especially in a place like Penang, my first Malaysian stop.

Penang, an island off the northwestern coast of Malaysia, is covered with quaint little British buildings; its principal

town, Georgetown, was obviously modeled after a part of London. Penang is also home of the Federation School for the Deaf, the one principal school for the deaf in Malaysia. Located in the pastoral "Vale of Tempe," the Federation School for the Deaf's new building was the start of my "discovery." There I met with Puan Yahaya Isa, the school's British-trained dynamo and we began to discover new worlds which neither of us knew existed!

Mrs. Isa explained how education for the deaf in Malaysia was started by a British lady (Lady E. M. Templer) back in 1954. Strange, education for the deaf in the Philippines was started by an American lady!* Initially, there were only seven students and the school operated in a private residence converted to a school. By 1959, the maximum capacity of 120 pupils had been reached. More significantly, the registration of all deaf children in Malaysia, begun in 1954, brought to light thousands of deaf children who had no education or hopes of obtaining any education. The dynamic Lady Templer made application to the Social Welfare Lotteries Board for M\$500,000 (Malaysian dollars, about US\$200,000) to build a school for the deaf. In 1956, the Lotteries Board pledged the money and the Penang state government was approached for a piece of land on which to build the new school. Everything seemed to be going smoothly, but the only land suitable for the school was located adjacent to a power station—the incessant noise precluded construction of a school on the site. The whole project was dropped!

In 1962, Mrs. Isa succeeded in having the project reviewed. By this time, the reader can well imagine the over crowded situation at the school, which was still housed in a converted residence. A subcommittee of the school board was appointed to look for a new school site. Twelve acres under private ownership were found, and the owners were even persuaded to sell the land at 15c off the 65c per square foot price—total cost M\$339,768. Again things seemed to be going smoothly. The old school site was put on the market and sold for M\$340,000! The school was even given two years rent free use of the old school after the sale, in order to provide enough time for the new building to be constructed and the school to transfer sites.

A monument to the patience and fortitude of the school administration, the building was finally occupied in January of 1969—13 years and M\$1,238,495 after it was first con-

* Dr. Dellah Delight Rice—see "Land of the Morning, Child of the Sun Returning, DEAF AMERICAN, December 1970.



Left: Vocational training is an essential part of the Federation Schools curriculum. These deaf girls use the latest in equipment and techniques to make each other even more beautiful than they already are! Right: Sewing and dressmaking, old standbys in vocational training for the deaf, find a place at the Federation School—but with a slightly different twist. Materials are made of Malaysia's beautiful "batik" (wax dyed cloth) and sewn into unique Euro-Asian and Indian designs.



ceived. The compound, which includes an Administrative Block, Assembly Hall and Gymnasium, Classroom Block, Vocational Unit, Domestic Science Unit, Woodworking Unit, Girls and Boys Dormitories, Sick Bay, Servants' Quarters, Staff Quarters and Principal's Quarters, was formally inaugurated on February 28, 1970, in a ceremony attended by Malaysia's then Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj.

As Mrs. Isa showed me around the school compound, I kept thinking to myself—what a real "operator" this little lady was! Everywhere you could see how she had "ripped off" laboratory equipment from one business firm, or money for books from another. She proudly showed me her latest project—a swimming pool. She had approached businessmen in the community for pumping equipment for the school's agricultural projects—when the system was installed, she used the "loose change" to build the swimming pool! Though school was out of session during my visit, some girls were still working in their hair dressing classes (stocked with the latest machines).

We talked about lots of things—how similar our problems were, for example. Enrollment in the school was just something over 200—so thousands of deaf children still go without education. Her problem, as with us in the Philippines, is trying to convince parents of deaf children that their children *can* be educated—that deafness is not "hopeless"—that allowing them to be sent to a residential school will not cause them to be "lost" from the family.

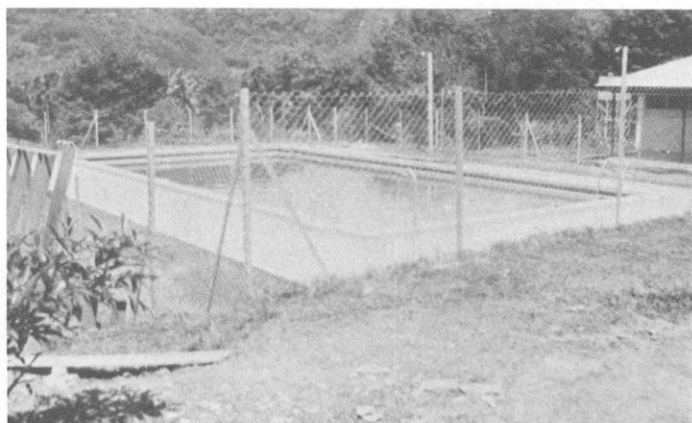
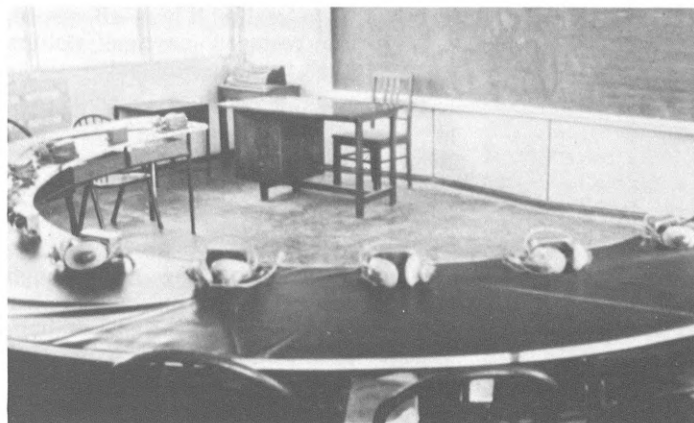
Our conversation inevitably turned to educational methods and total communication. Since we had just established the first total communication school in our region, I spoke with undisguised pride and enthusiasm about "TC." Mrs. Isa

confided that she had heard of "it" before—but was not about to consider anything as yet "unproved"—certainly not anything that went contrary to her Manchester training. She did mention, however, that the Malaysian Red Cross was establishing some local classes for deaf children—and that they did use "signs," but the whole thing was not connected with the state educational program—it was most unofficial.

So, off I went to see what other interesting tid bits I could collect for my new bag of discoveries. The first Red Cross office I could locate which knew anything about the deaf was in Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia and several hundred miles south of Penang. In Klang, a suburb of Kuala Lumpur, the Red Cross has two classes of deaf children—using sign language. Since classes were not in session, I could not observe what "sign language" was being used—I guessed, from my conversation with the Red Cross folks, that it was the British sign language; however, the medium of instruction in the school was Malay!

It seems as though several large population centers have turned to the Red Cross to sponsor classes for the deaf—parents don't seem to know where to turn to—and little assistance is provided by the government (alas, an all too familiar story). Confusing the issue even more, I was told, was the state schools refusal to "touch with a 10-foot pole" anything using the sign language. I guess it is "a time for change" in Malaysia.

Next month, our travels take us to a completely different educational environment for the deaf—a country in which total communication (or something like it) was just a natural outgrowth of the peoples view of the deaf—and the "oral" method is virtually unknown! Next month: "The Deaf Around The World: Thailand—Tried and True."



Left: Academic classes at the Federation School utilize auditory training equipment. The school still clings (even if just barely) to its pure oralism philosophy—a hangover from British Colonial days. Right: Latest project of the "gal with the golden touch," the Federation School's dynamic driving force, Principal Puan Yahaya Isa, is this swimming pool. Because water for the school's agricultural projects had to be brought by hand from a nearby river, Mrs. Isa approached the community requesting funds for a pumping system. The swimming pool was built with left over donations!

Eleanor Frances Preston: Greeting Card Designer

By W. H. Woods, Sr., Author of "The Forgotten People"

Strange as it seems, the hearing public often cannot imagine the deaf as leaders, creators, entrepreneurs. But they have been and will be. Juliette Gordon Low, who was deaf, founded the Girl Scouts of America. Reatha Suttka Hirte founded her own business in the French Reweaving Company.

And now we hear of Eleanor Frances Preston, designer for RustCraft Greeting Cards.

She lives with her husband, Mike in Shorewood, Illinois. She is known as "Fran" to her intimate friends.

Eleanor was born to Eleanor Coolsby and Uriah Seely. She started her schooling at Ephpheta School, Chicago. After graduation, she entered the Art Institute in Chicago, later attending Waubensee Community College, Sugar Grove, Illinois.

At present, Eleanor is working for an Associated Arts degree. She says at her age she should be retired, enjoying a long deserved rest. But her desire for knowledge is strong, and she believes it is never too late to go to college. "A mind, after all," says Eleanor, "is a terrible thing to waste."

At college she smiles when students on the campus mistake her for a teacher — and goes right on studying.

As a child, she dreamed of being a world traveler. She imagined herself a swimming star in love with handsome leading men in the movies. These fan-

tasies never came true, but she found reality fulfilling as talent led her to a career as a greeting card designer.

Eleanor's interest in art was apparent even when she was very small, and her parents encouraged her creative endeavors. So did her art teachers.

Her father was business manager and editor for a calendar company, and in the same building was a firm that made greeting cards: RustCraft. He helped Eleanor gain entry into the art department.

As she developed her talent, she also developed deep friendships with the fellow artists. Over the years, they became a closeknit family, sharing fun and humor in a manner that is rare in the business world. As Eleanor says, "No wonder we, the artists, were looked on as a crazy outfit."

Although the art department has since closed, the former members of it still continue their annual Christmas and reunion party. A group of former fellow workers meets every Friday to do portraits of relatives or friends serving as models.

Eleanor considers herself very fortunate. Most of the artists took it upon themselves to learn fingerspelling in order to converse with Eleanor and even among themselves.

There is a general notion that most artists are highly individualistic, off-beat and kooky—and Eleanor's first few



Eleanor Frances as she looks today. She says, "There are complaints regarding how shut-off and isolated some of the deaf are . . . and I think it is up to each individual to break open the shell around him."

days in the art department or RustCraft Greeting Cards solidly confirmed the myth. But it wasn't long, says Eleanor, before she was crazy as the rest of the pack.

Eleanor recalls there were about 40 artists when she joined the firm. Initially, she most often was given the rough designs from which she drew the finished product although occasionally Eleanor submitted her own designs.

Practically everybody had a special joke or prank to pull for visitors and innocent newcomers. Being deaf did not excuse Eleanor from indoctrination.

"It was not easy being introduced to everybody," she says, "especially when here and there a few faces had blank stares and were foaming (literally) at the mouth; or to overlook exaggerated nervous tics and twitches. What a relief finally to realize it was all staged, only to be restaged anytime visitors came through the department."

As everybody else, Eleanor had to be careful when sitting at her desk. Even if Eleanor were away for only one minute, chances were someone would have fixed her chair or desk (or both) to fall apart the minute she sat down.

Worse yet, when they had enough time, Eleanor might find all of her instruments taped to the desk, or half-undone and rubber-cemented to fall apart at the slightest touch. It was a constant battle to outdo each other in the jokes department, whether shadowing someone walking through the department, imitating their mannerisms or sneaking up behind someone, "shoot-



Author Woods with Eleanor Frances Preston. It was the first meeting for both and Eleanor Frances called Woods' work on the story of her business life "a beautiful job."



Frances going over samples of her work in Author Woods' home.

ing" him with a stream of air from an air brush.

The biggest tribulation at work was a slow-working one, according to Eleanor. Due to a relocation of the art department to Boston, Mass., the Joliet, Ill., art department gradually was closed down in favor of a warehouse and production. She eventually was the last one to be dismissed.

But when the art department finally had to close, Eleanor was transferred to the key punching department. There she had to learn the ropes from scratch. "It was a truly holy terror," according to Eleanor, "facing those cold machines after years of doing creative art work." But eventually she managed to learn and made new friends. Still, when the key punching department also had to close, she did not shed any tears.

Eleanor was the only child of "loving parents who gave in to my every whim." She is thankful to the private boarding school she attended, saying, "The patient teachers literally broke my spirits, keeping me from being a spoiled brat although it was a long struggle."

Eleanor lost her hearing before she was two years old, causing great grief to her parents who took her to doctor after doctor. A world renowned doctor in Vienna frankly told her parents there was no hope for her hearing—to face it and to send her to a school for the deaf.

Her dad knew fingerspelling and they became very close because he spelled out everything for her, even in movies. Consequently, she was adept at spelling long before she learned the sign language.

Eleanor was employed by RustCraft Greeting Cards Company for 18 years,

plus free-lancing in between while rearing their son at home.

Her other talents include ceramics, taking courses as part of her college credits. She also enjoys fishing and bicycle riding and occasionally is coaxed into joining bowling games. When she has time, she likes to try her green thumb at growing plants and flowers.

Other interests include her work with the International Catholic Deaf Association. For eight years she alternately served as the secretary, first vice president and president of the 5,000-plus member organization. Involved was a lot of traveling to workshops, board meetings, conferences and conventions throughout North America. Although she stepped out of office in order to attend college, she is still on the national Steering Committee for the National Catholic Office for the Deaf. She is now on the NCOD Board of Di-

rectors, representing deaf pastoral workers.

She smiles at the mention of a childhood sweetheart. She says, "I had quite a few boyfriends but never took any of them seriously, not even my own husband who had to chase and court me for 1½ years. He finally persuaded me to marry him when he surprised me with an engagement ring hidden in a corsage of roses prior to a dance."

Her husband, Mike Preston, is an engineering draftsman. They met in Chicago through a mutual friend and, on the first date, Eleanor remarked she didn't go for mustachioed men. On their next date, there he was—minus his mustache.

They were married 28 years ago by Msgr. Henry Waldhaus, "a wonderfully dedicated priest," and superintendent of St. Rita School for the Deaf in Cincinnati, Ohio, which Mike attended for 12 years. Mike and Eleanor share a love of camping, canoeing and fishing. They also like to travel. For their 25th wedding anniversary, their son, Paul, gave them a Caribbean cruise.

Paul was the only child born to the Prestons. He received his master's degree with high honors. Now he is a high school English teacher and assistant principal at St. Rita School for the Deaf. He can hear and is working for a Ph.D. in deaf education. He, too, shares with his parents a love for traveling.

Advising young people, Eleanor says, "The name of the school I went to was **Ephpheta**—the word Christ used to heal the deaf man. It means 'Be thou open.' My advice to young people is along the same line—'be open'—to the lines of communication, change and opportunity. Being open requires effort, especially for the deaf. It is not a passive role. There are complaints regarding how shut-off and isolated some of the deaf are. But being in a really closed world is a matter of choice, and I think it is up to each individual to break open the shell around him."

32nd Annual AAAD Basketball Tournament In Washington, D.C., March 31—April 3

Washington, D. C., will be the scene of the 32nd Annual American Athletic Association of the Deaf National Basketball Tournament, March 31-April 3, 1976. Headquarters will be the Sheraton-Park Hotel, with games to be played at Bowie State College gymnasium in nearby Bowie, Maryland.

Seven regional champions along with host Metropolitan Washington Association of the Deaf team will vie for top honors. No host team had ever won the title and this question is up in the air again. Entertainment at the reception and grand ball and during the final games will be a spectacle. Bus transportation (optional) will be provided between the gym and hotel. The Hall of Fame Luncheon will feature a sports celebrity. You will meet sports leaders from AAAD affiliated clubs and associations and gather firsthand fabulous tales how the American deaf team fared in recent Pan American Games in South America and plans for the 1977 International Games in Roumania. You will meet old time sports greats who made headlines at Gallaudet, Goodyear, pro ranks and AAAD.

See the advertisement elsewhere in this issue in regard to the special combination ticket rate and hotel reservations.

Michigan Commission Of The Deaf Proposed

A bill has been introduced into the Michigan State Senate asking for establishment of a Michigan Commission of the Deaf.

It would operate as a principal agency of the state within the Department of Management and Budget.

The commission's purpose would be to coordinate services and promote new programs to help improve the future of deaf people.

The commission would have 13 members appointed by the governor. They would not receive pay. There would be an executive director.

Here is the bill:

SENATE BILL NO. 1215

Nov. 20, 1975, Introduced by Senators McCollough, Kildee, Derezhinski, Zollar, Otterbacher, Faust, Welborn, Corbin, DeMaso, Krammer, VanderLaan, Hertel, Faxon, Cooper, Snyder, Bowman, Pursell and Plawecki and referred to the Committee on State Affairs.

A bill to create the Michigan commission for the deaf; to prescribe its powers and duties; to prescribe the powers and duties of certain state agencies; and to require state agencies to furnish certain information.

The People of the State of Michigan Enact:

Sec. 1. There is established as a separate entity within the department of management and budget the Michigan commission for the deaf, hereinafter referred to as the commission.

Sec. 2. The commission shall be composed of 13 members appointed by the governor for terms of 3 years. Of those first appointed, 5 shall be appointed for a term of 3 years, 4 for 2 years, and 4 for 1 year. Of the members appointed, 1 shall be a person from the department of education experienced in the field of special education, 1 shall be a person from the department of education experienced in the field of vocational rehabilitation, 1 shall be from the Michigan employment security commission, 1 from the department of social services, 1 from the department of mental health, 1 from the Michigan civil service commission, 1 from the office of services to the aging, 1 from the Michigan school for the deaf, 1 person to represent the hearing public and 1 medical person who is a specialist in deafness. The remaining 3 members shall be persons who are deaf. A person shall not be eligible to serve more than 2 successive terms; however, a person appointed to fill a vacancy may serve 2 additional successive terms. A chairperson shall be selected by the commission from among its members. The commission shall meet at the call of the chairperson, but not less than 4 times per year. Professional interpreting services shall be provided for at every meeting of the commission with

the expense of the services to be borne by the commission.

Sec. 3. The commission shall appoint an executive director, who shall serve as an executive officer of the commission, and who may appoint such other employees as may be necessary and fix their compensation within the salary limits specified by the Michigan civil service commission and annual appropriations made to the commission. The executive director may be either a deaf person or a person with normal hearing, but shall be a trained professional knowledgeable about the problems of the deaf and adept in the use of manual communication, and other communication skills may be necessary. The executive director shall receive such salary as the Michigan civil service commission may determine and shall devote full time during business hours to the duties required of the office.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of clarifying the type of clientele to be served by the commission, deaf person means a person in whom the sense of hearing is non-functional for the ordinary purposes of life, and includes 2 distinct classes based on the time at which the loss of hearing occurred. It includes the congenitally deaf, those who were born deaf, and the adventitiously deaf, those who were born with normal hearing, but in whom the sense of hearing becomes nonfunctional later through illness, accident, or natural deterioration so that the person has less than 50% auditory discrimination of speech with amplification.

Sec. 5. The commission shall function as the principal agency of the state to advocate public policies, regulations, and programs to improve the quality and coordination of existing services for the deaf and to promote new services whenever necessary. In this respect, the commission shall:

(a) Serve as a bureau of information to the deaf, to state agencies and institutions providing services to the deaf, local agencies of government, and other public or private community agencies and programs.

(b) Inform the deaf citizens of the state of the availability of services available from the commission and other such services available to the deaf in all levels of government, and annually conduct a census of the deaf population of the state.

(c) Establish a framework for consultation and cooperation among state agencies and institutions represented on the commission.

(d) Continuously examine the handicapping problems of the deaf of all ages and make recommendations with respect to these agencies and others as may be deemed necessary and proper.

(e) Prepare and submit to the governor and the legislature annual reports of its findings and recommendations.

(f) Work closely with all public or privately funded programs which provide developmental, educational, financial, preventative, protective, placement, recreational, rehabilitative and remedial medical services to deaf persons, as well as information and referral services, and legal services to insure the constitutional rights of deaf citizens of the state are protected.

Sec. 6. The executive director may call upon other agencies of state government for such information as is needed for the performance of the duties of his office, and those agencies shall furnish that information.

Sec. 7. Subject to the approval of the state treasurer, the commission may apply for and accept on behalf of the state any federal, local, or private grants of money or property, whether real or personal, from any source, whether public or private, as well as bequests, gifts or contributions to aid in the funding of any of the programs or policies of the commission. The funds will be received by the state treasurer and deposited in a separate account, and shall be expended under the direction of the executive director, with the approval of the chairperson of the commission.

Sec. 8. Only the executive director and other office employees shall receive salary and appropriate fringe benefits commonly issued to all state employees. The members of the commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but may be paid their necessary expenses incurred in performance of their official duties.



Morton Grand, president of the Northern Chapter of the New Jersey Association of the Deaf, is presenting an award to Teresa McCall, Miss New Jersey Association of the Deaf.

NATIONAL FORUM IX ON DEAFNESS

"Organizations and Agencies Serving the Deaf"

Indianapolis, Indiana

(Hilton/Holiday Airport Inns)

March 23-26, 1976

Sponsored by: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

Co-hosted by: INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

KEYNOTE SPEAKER (Wednesday, March 24, 9:00 a.m.): Stanley B. Thomas, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary for Human Development, U. S. Department
of Health, Education, and Welfare

DEMONSTRATION/ENTERTAINMENT (Thursday evening): Louie J. Fant, Jr.,
The Incomparable in Manual Communication

Sessions on:

Youth	Membership	Consumerism	Needs/Priorities	Social Relations
Senior Citizens	Funding	Civil Rights	Psycho-Medical	Cultural Relations
Services	Clientele	Legal Rights	Audiological	Recreation
Parents	Legislation	EEO	Vision	Interpreting
Public Relations	Advocacy	Affirmative Action	Education	Communication
Leadership Development	Communications	Outreach	International Relations	Philosophies

If you are not on the mailing list, for registration and exhibit forms

write to:

National Forum IX
1200 East 42nd Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

National Forum IX

Organizations and Agencies Serving The Deaf

March 23-26, 1976

Hilton Inn/Holiday Inn, Weir Cook Airport

Indianapolis, Indiana

TUESDAY, MARCH 23

- 3:00 p.m. Check-in, Registration, Exhibit Booths
- 7:30 p.m. Get-Together Rendezvous, Cash Bar
- 9:00 p.m. Meeting of Group Facilitators, Recorders, Interpreters, Editorial Staff

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24

- 8:00 a.m. Exhibit Booths Open
- 9:00 a.m. Forum Rationale
 - Mervin D. Garretson, Chairman
 - Keynote Address
 - Stanley B. Thomas, Jr.
 - Assistant Secretary for Human Development
 - Department of Health, Education and Welfare
- 10:15 a.m. Coffee Break
- 10:30 a.m. Session I
 - Why—organizations/agencies serving the deaf?
- 11:45 a.m. Lunch, Exhibit Visitations
- 2:00 p.m. Session II
 - Needs and Priorities of the Deaf Community
- 3:30 p.m. Exhibit Booth Presentations
- 8:00 p.m. Forum Reception

THURSDAY, MARCH 25

- 8:00 a.m. Exhibit Booths Open
- 9:00 a.m. Session III
 - Role of organizations/agencies in needs response
- 10:15 a.m. Coffee Break
- 10:30 a.m. Session IV
 - Programs/Services/Membership
- 11:45 a.m. Lunch, Exhibit Visitations
- 2:00 p.m. Session V
 - Legislation/Advocacy
- 3:15 p.m. Coffee/Coke Break
- 3:30 p.m. Session VI
 - Interpreting/Total Communication/Sign Standardization
- 7:00 p.m. Forum Buffet
 - Guest of Honor
 - Dr. Andrew S. Adams, Commissioner, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare
 - Lou Fant Show

FRIDAY, MARCH 26

- 8:00 a.m. Exhibit Booths Open
- 9:00 a.m. Session VII
 - Educational Concerns, Postsecondary, Mainstreaming
- 10:15 a.m. Coffee Break
- 10:30 a.m. Session VIII
 - Cultural, Religious, Social
- 11:45 a.m. Forum Closing
 - The Challenge of Tomorrow
 - Frederick C. Schreiber
- 12:15 p.m. Lunch and Exhibit Booth Visitations

Some Comments On The Vernon-Estes Article

By YERKER ANDERSSON

Referring to "Deaf Leadership and Political Activism" by McCay Vernon and Charles C. Estes, published in the November 1975 issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN, I wish to make some comments. While these authors have raised several important points, I do not agree with them on other points which, to me, are either factual errors or exaggerations.

That the National Association of the Deaf is "an organization that has done more for deaf people world-wide than the sum total of all other organizations combined" is a claim which is a bit exaggerated. Born and raised in Sweden and familiar with European associations of the deaf, I believe that the international contribution of the NAD has been very limited. The European associations of the deaf which meet more frequently, both within and outside the country, than the NAD and other American associations of the deaf have done much more for deaf people. Many foreigners told me that NAD has done little for deaf people world-wide, compared with the United States as a country for people world-wide. In fact, many deaf individuals such as Boyce Williams, Mervin Garretson and Peggy Parsons have made many important international contributions. Several prominent foreign officials (all deaf) spoke highly of Boyce Williams, Mervin Garretson and even Jerald Jordan but rarely of the NAD. For this reason, the NAD International Relations Committee of which I am chairperson, is seeking ways to improve the NAD image among the deaf outside our country.

NAD is not "the world's largest, most effective organization of the deaf." What about the Soviet Association of the Deaf? However, in proportion to total deaf population, the NAD is much smaller than foreign associations. The authors have already acknowledged that NAD "has only about 18,000 out of 1,800,00 deaf people in the United States as members." Since I have complete information about the membership in the Swedish association and its affiliated clubs, I will use Sweden for comparative purposes.

The Swedish Association of the Deaf (SDR) consists of 50 clubs of the deaf whose total membership is 3,502, including the hearing who usually make up a very small group, out of about 8,000 deaf persons who have spent some years at schools for the deaf. This proportion, or 44 percent, is relatively high but it is true of other countries in Europe. The leadership among the deaf in Sweden and other Scandinavian countries is well-developed because deaf individuals who desire to become leaders can demonstrate their leadership talents at different levels, from club to national. (For some years ago, SDR added a new level, regional.) In this way, all deaf individuals have the opportunity

to use their leadership talents to the fullest; such an opportunity does not exist in NAD but it does exist in the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf or the American Athletic Association of the Deaf. Therein lies the greatest and most serious weakness of NAD. Unlike NAD, the Swedish Association of the Deaf cannot accept individuals as members; its membership is open only for clubs. The NAD lists both individuals, state associations and other organizations as members who due to their different interest have to compete for power or control. The Swedish Association of the Deaf thus "does" for **clubs of the deaf** which in turn "do" for **deaf individuals** while NAD is supposed to "do" for state associations but has failed so far as evidenced by the motions made at the NAD conventions in Miami Beach and Seattle and the Bushnaq Report. The Swedish clubs have a lecture program, social events, adult education courses, etc., every year and most of the clubs own recreation houses. For example, the Stockholm club of the deaf with a membership of 400 deaf and 150 hearing persons, offered nine lectures or panel discussions, over 10 courses with a total number of 108 participants, arranged trips to different places, social events and 12 club meetings, according to its annual report (Styrelse-och revisions berattelse for ar 1974). The parents of deaf children established a section within this club and proved to be a powerful ally with the club in meetings with city government officials. Practically all the board members of the Stockholm club of the deaf are deaf. (I am still a member of this club and receive its newsletter or announcements every year.) Even the smaller clubs (the smallest club has 11 members) are equally active as evidenced by club news in the Swedish biweekly periodical. *SDR-Kontakt*.

The other Scandinavian and many European associations of the deaf are structurally similar and are as active as the Swedish. Yes, most of European associations of the deaf receive much governmental support. While the difference between the governmental support European associations of the deaf receive and federal grants our NAD has received is perhaps only semantic, the attitudes of the European governments towards associations of the deaf are different. For example, in Scandinavia the deaf receive governmental support just because they are a minority; other minorities such as the Catholics (in the predominantly Lutheran Scandinavia), Jews, small occupational groups, i.e., ornithologists, etc., receive similar support. However, the deaf in these countries now are attempting to use their special handicap as another reason for more governmental support.

In certain European countries the deaf

are still treated as a charitable group. It is true that several European associations or clubs of the deaf are either dominated or managed by hearing persons. However, as far as I know, the Danish, Norwegian, German and a few other associations are completely dominated by the deaf; while only the president and board chairman of the Swedish association of the deaf are hearing, practically all the clubs are managed by the deaf. Thus in this area European associations of the deaf are superior to NAD. Only NFSD and AAAD are comparable to European associations of the deaf precisely because they are structurally similar. However, in other areas such as civil rights, occupational choice, acceptance of the deaf as a social group, the American deaf are much better off, compared with the deaf in European countries.

Ironically, as the deaf in Europe gain more civil rights, including getting a driver's license, and get better treatment, they lose more and more interest in their own club. From the sociological viewpoint, this phenomenon is not surprising. We must also remember that other factors such as television and better living standards may have an important role in this decline.

I believe that the major cause of leadership problems among the deaf in our country is the lack of opportunities for the deaf to develop into leaders from the local level up to the national level. At present those who have leadership talents can become leaders only at the state or national level but may remain insensitive to or unfamiliar with the problems of deaf individuals, especially those who never have attended college, which is suggested indirectly by the table on page 6 in the November issue. If they were to demonstrate their leadership talents first at the club level, they would be forced to make their club strong enough, i.e., recruiting deaf individuals for membership, to become representative at the state level. Only in this way they could become leaders at the state level and if their state association were again strong enough, it would be possible for them to take an active part at the national level. Thus the deaf have an opportunity to evaluate their leader's performance at different levels and, what is more important, any deaf has a chance at demonstrate or test his/her leadership talents at different levels.

Furthermore only at the club level deaf individuals can have a direct contact with their leader, an opportunity not available at the state or national level. The structure of NAD has been discussed in my article "Should the NAD and State Associations of the Deaf Be Reorganized?" in the May issue (1974).

The NAD has evolved from an organi-

zation of deaf individuals to an organization serving state associations of the deaf. But the motions made at the NAD convention in Miami Beach, and Seattle and even the Bushnaq Report give the impression that NAD has failed to serve such organizations although NAD has been very successful in another area, namely publishing. However, due to the recent developments such as regional meetings, the establishment of the Jr. NAD and a Committee on Services to State Associations, the NAD may soon be able to improve itself in serving state



By TOIVO LINDHOLM
4816 Beatty Drive
Riverside, Ca. 92506

The material to follow in this department is from the collection of Harry Belsky, Jackson Heights, New York:

GOOD FOR AN OLD WOMAN

Sir Henry Sidney drank one time to an old woman (that was exceeding deaf and sat at the lower end of the table) in a glass of sack but with the annexion of the phrase, "That I be your bed-fellow this night." She seeing the sack (her eyes being better than her ears,) replied, "I thank you good worship with all my heart, sir, you know what's good for an old woman."—Jest Upon Jest.

* * *

A nut and a joke are alike in that they can both be cracked and different in that the joke can be cracked again.—Toaster's Handbook.

* * *

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

Two litigants as deaf as any stone, before a judge far deafer came to sue. "You owe me five months' rent, said number one. "You ground the corn by night," said number two. The judge stared hard at both of them. "Have done. She is your mother. Help her, both of you."—The Wit of the Greeks and Romans (J. Ferguson).

* * *

AESOP WAS MUTE

According to a romantic biography composed long after his time, Aesop was a slave born in Phrygia, Asia Minor. Traditionally, he was exceedingly homely, dwarfish, potbellied, with swarthy skin, pointed head, snub-nose, bandy legs, short arms and squint eyes. Further, he was mute until the goddess Isis conferred the power of speech upon him for a good deed he had performed. His keen wit and ingenuity in tight situations, however, matched those of some of his animal characters. Typically the

associations, and state associations may be able to do something for deaf people as a group. These trends are encouraging although I still think that NAD and state associations of the deaf need a reorganization so that deaf individuals can join only a club of the deaf within their residence area. Then leadership talents can be developed and utilized to the fullest from club to national levels. Strong clubs or chapters will form strong state associations and strong state associations in turn will provide a solid ground for the NAD.



Aesopic fable is brief, simple and direct; the language clear and unpretentious apparently artless—Excerption from Famous Books (Ancient and Medieval)

* * *

1. He talks through his nose to save wear and tear on his teeth.

2. She had a slight impediment in her speech—She couldn't say "No."—(2000 Insults).

* * *

KISSING

He was seated with his best girl in a dim corner. "Give me a kiss," he pleaded. No answer. "Won't you please let me kiss you?" He asked again. Still no answer.

"Are you deaf?" he shouted at length. "No," she snapped, "Are you paralyzed?"—Braude.

* * *

INTERESTING FRENCH EXPERIMENT

A few years ago, a society of eminent Frenchmen discussed the question, "What language would a child naturally speak if it were never taught?" Twenty different results were predicted. To test the matter two infants were procured and isolated with a deaf and dumb woman who lived alone in the Alps, surrounded by her sheep and chickens. After six years the children and the nurses were brought before the servants who were on tip-toe of expectation as to the result when lo! Not a word could either of the children utter, but most perfectly could they imitate the crowing of the hen and the bleating of the sheep.—The Deaf and Dumb World (1885).

* * *

Physician: Tell your wife not to worry about the slight deafness, as it is merely an indication of advancing years."

Mr. Meek, Doctor: "Would you mind telling her yourself?"—Anthology of Wit and Humor.

The Dumb Wife Recovered Speech

A certain Farmer had taken to wife a dumb woman and hearing of a great magician lately come into England he took horse and rode to him, and demanded if there were no help for a woman that had lost her speech. The magician answered "Yes, it is an eerie matter and told him he must take an aspen loaf and lay it under her tongue and it would in haste homewards, suspecting in himself the virtue of his new receipt, and therefore to make matters more sure, he took three aspen loaves and laid them all three under his wife's tongue who immediately began to talk and prate Very nimbly sat in the end upon the very small occasion to curse and rail downright upon her husband and fester in all haste to the magician certifying him of this unhappy accident. The magician demanded if he absolutely followed his counsel. The farmer answered no, for (quothe he) instead of one leaf I have used three, hoping to make the matter surer. Marry then, God help thee (quothe the magician) for it is an eerie matter to make a woman speak, but to make her hold her tongue is past my cunning Nay, all the devils in Hell could never work such a wonder, whereat the farmer much grieved departed—From Pespuil's Jest. (circa 1650).

* * *

MUTE, SILENT AND DUMB

City Editor—"Would those striking carpenters say anything?"

Labor Reporter—"Not a word. They wouldn't even saw wood."—DMJ (1897).

* * *

State Association Officers 1975-1977

CALIFORNIA: Lillian Skinner, president; Lenny Meyer, first vice president; Emil Ladner, second vice president; John Galvan, secretary; Betty Witzcak, treasurer; Clayton Lee, assistant treasurer (for California Home). Flo Petek, Hon Hibbard, holdover board members; Herb Larson, Ray Stallo, new board members; Gerald Burstein, Tim Jaech, Kyle Workman, executive secretary.

NTD Performances Announced

According to SPOTLIGHT, publication of the National Theatre of the Deaf (Winter 1976 issue), the current production of "Parade" has the following tentative play dates:

March 1-April 10: Australia and New Zealand

May 8, Amherst, Mass., University of Massachusetts

May 9, Wooster, Mass., Wooster State College

May 11, Glassboro, N. J., Glassboro State College

May 14-29, possible performances in Windsor, London and Toronto, Ontario, Canada

June 1-2, Bergen, Norway

June 4-5, Copenhagen, Denmark

June 7-11, Stockholm, Sweden

Letters to Editor

Dear Editor:

Just recently I had the occasion to read the lead article in the November issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN, "Deaf Leadership and Political Activism" authored by McCay Vernon and Charles Estes.

Generally speaking this was an excellent, thought provoking and interesting piece of reading. Many of the points made are well taken. However, the article implies that the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped knowingly and intentionally discriminates against the deaf. I have spent 15 years of my professional career in the Office of Education and have seen services for, to, by and of the deaf multiply many times over. Perhaps the biggest weakness of the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped has been the tendency to soft pedal its involvement. In other words, BEH has not "tooted its own horn" sufficiently.

Allow me to briefly list some of BEH activities:

1. Captioned Films for the Deaf. This program needs no introduction. It reaches a total audience of more than 3,000,000 deaf children and adults annually. The NAD is instrumental in providing direct consumer input in the selection of the films to be captioned. All caption writing is done by deaf individuals.

Deaf teachers are directly involved in the selection, caption writing and development of supplementary materials for captioned educational films.

2. Captioned News. The first and only national captioned news program in existence. At least one staff member is deaf. Input is constantly received from deaf consumers to improve the program.

Annual Cost = \$500,000

3. PBS Decoder System. This is the development of a viable and workable system to make TV a real part of the lives of deaf persons. Work has been going on since 1972 and a system is expected to be available by 1978. At least one deaf person is on the staff which may open the doors for future employment of trained deaf persons in the TV field.

Total cost when completed = approx. \$3,000,000

4. National Theatre of the Deaf. This traveling company is made up mainly of deaf persons. Originally, the cost was shared with SRS, but since 1971 has been funded by BEH.

Average annual cost = \$375,000

5. Syracuse University Doctoral Program. This program designed to train educators of the deaf in educational technology has always included deaf

person including, interpreting services as needed. To date two deaf Ph.D's have been awarded with at least one more in process.

6. Funds provided through Title 6-B and 89-313 have provided support for both day school programs for the hearing impaired and state schools for the deaf. Literally, millions of dollars each year have provided deaf children with better educational opportunities.

7. The new Regional Postsecondary Program provides support to postsecondary programs for the deaf and other handicapped throughout the country including the necessary support services of interpreters, notetakers, etc. Among the better known programs receiving support from this program are TVI, CSUN and Seattle Community College.

8. The Total Communication Laboratory at Western Maryland probably received its initial support from BEH. The \$250,000 that went into this contract made possible the films used in Dr. Vernon's "Evening with Deafness" program.

9. BEH has always had deaf persons employed at various levels from clerical through professional. For the past four years I have served on the Policy Advisory Group which is made up of Branch Chiefs and Division Directors. This group advises the Deputy Commissioner, Dr. Edwin W. Martin, on Bureau policy, legislative needs and funding decisions.

10. The National Advisory Committee on the Education of the Handicapped has always had two or more deaf members.

11. Funding panels, field readers, site visitation teams and consultative activities have included various deaf persons. Input from deaf persons is given high priority in terms of projects and programs involving the deaf.

12. BEH was the first Federal agency to officially recognize the position of Interpreter. A position description was developed by the Bureau and then rated and accepted by the Civil Service Commission five years ago. To the best of my knowledge BEH is the only Federal office with a full-time interpreter.

13. Teacher training programs in all areas of special education have constantly received funding from BEH, Gallaudet College and Western Maryland included.

There is no policy, intentional or otherwise, in BEH that discriminates against deaf persons. If any deaf person has been discriminated against by any project or program funded by the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, we want to know about it. Such incidents should be sent directly to the attention of Dr. Edwin W. Martin who is personally interested in discrimination against any handicapped individual. Such

matters shall be dealt with promptly and appropriately.

Malcolm J. Norwood, Chief
Captioned Films & Telecommunications Branch
Division of Media Services
Bureau of Education for the Handicapped

* * *

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

We commend you on your very timely and accurate editorial (November 1975) on the status of the Office of Deafness and Communicative Disorders.

The Rehabilitation Services Administration must ask itself why it is not keeping faith with its deaf citizens. Surely our deaf citizens, all of whom qualify as severely disabled, deserve more attention than they are getting from an office whose effectiveness is continuing to be diminished by lack of emphasis from RSA. Additional staff who have complete understanding of the deaf and who are capable of dedicated leadership, together with a greater emphasis from top management, is the least RSA can do for its deaf citizens. RSA must provide greater leadership to the states in developing effective programs for the deaf.

The Council of State Administrators of Vocational Rehabilitation's Committee on Services for the Deaf joins you in urging more emphasis on services for the deaf.

O. E. Reece, Chairman
CSAVR Committee on Services for the Deaf
Nashville, Tennessee



Joan Klein (left) receives an Art Work award from Shirley Lerner, New Jersey Cultural Director.

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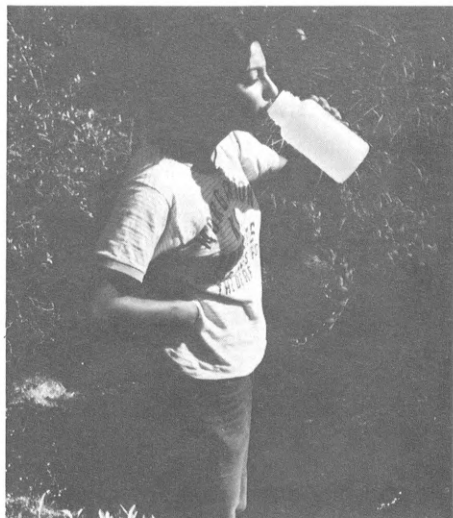
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Denver Community College Students Wilderness Backpack



Mary Lou Cardillo, a deaf girl from New York, pauses for a moment to drink from a refreshing mountain stream. The rest stop was hard-earned after seven miles of backpacking through unmarked wilderness terrain.

Deaf students at the Community College of Denver had a unique opportunity to earn college credit during their orientation to the 1975 fall quarter. Wilderness Backpacking PY 105 was initiated for eight students—all of whom had hearing disabilities—at CCD. In fact, it is the first time in the country that such a course has been offered for college credit for the deaf.

The course involved five days of tent camping, hiking, "rock hopping," climbing, fishing and studying nature in the Mt. Evans wilderness area west

of Denver. Seven of the students are non-Coloradoans and for all eight it was their first backpacking trip. It was even a unique venture for the group leader although he has had nine years of outdoor education experience including leading Outward Bound groups. John Cooley with Forrest Mountaineering, Ltd. of Denver found communication with the deaf campers challenging. Two interpreters were on the trip to facilitate communication, but Mr. Cooley gestured freely and utilized the few signs he was able to learn on the trip to communicate his ideas. Jerry Dunn, Environmental Developer for Colorado



The eerie "outer space" illusion of walking through an area that has been cleaned of vegetation by forest fire was one of the experiences enjoyed along the Bear Creek Trail below Mt. Evans.



Without axes, Terry Hourihan and Frank Millet devised an ingenious method for splitting logs for the campfire. All the participants proved to be surprisingly innovative and cooperative during the entire outing.

with the U. S. Forest Service, served as environmental instructor. Jeanne Maietta and Steve Ackley, interpreters at the Community College of Denver, interpreted messages from John Cooley and Jerry Dunn when necessary.

The classroom course title for which these students received credit in the mountains is "Self-Exploration and Understanding" and it stresses development of a healthy self concept. Hence, the classroom study topics of "values," "strengths," "goals" and "cooperation" were given a basic and meaningful perspective in the primitive setting. The students could immediately understand their capabilities when crossing a stream on a deadfall bridge. They clearly saw the need for cooperation when hiking for hours in mountainous terrain with 40-50 pounds of backpack gear.

Personal values and future goals were given new depth and objective clarity from a 12,000-foot timberless overlook of Denver's glimmering lights. In the sign language message of Cheryl Blue, a deaf student from Minneapolis, "I have a better idea of what I can do with my major after I graduate (because of this backpacking trip)." Cheryl is majoring in recreation leadership and plans to apply her community college training to recreation therapy.

The trip was a truly memorable experience and the students and their counselor, Steve Ackley, are making plans for more exotic outdoor experiences—including cross-country skiing in the Rockies, canoeing in Canada and skin diving in California.

The trip was made possible in part through a contribution from the Arvada Lions Club.

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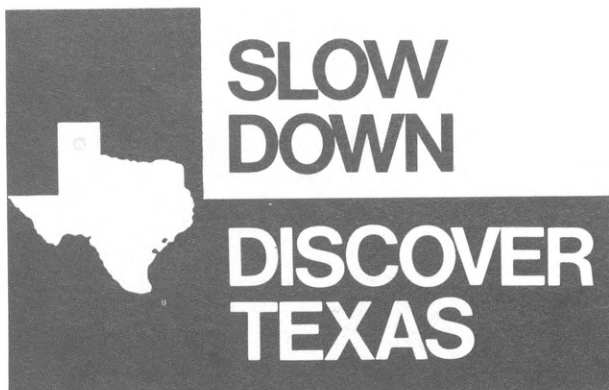
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Tuesday: Registration; Council of Representatives; Workshops; Order of the Georges Breakfast; Evening on the Town (O); Baseball Game at the Astrodome in the evening (O); Captioned Film

Wednesday: All Day Western Day Outing at Rocking R Ranch (C); Captioned Film; Evening on the Town (O)

Thursday: Registration; Council of Representatives; Workshops; Special Luncheons; Golf Tournament (O); NAD Rally Night (C); Captioned Film (Late Show)

Friday: Registration; Council of Representatives; Workshops; Astro-world (O); Tour of Busch Bird Park and San Jacinto Monument (O); Hawaiian Luau (C); Miss Deaf America Pageant (C); Captioned Film

Saturday: Council of Representatives; Shopping at the Galleria (O); Grand Ball (C)

Note: Dates for some of the optional events are subject to changes



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 of the Deaf or a regular member of a Cooperating
 Member (state) association of the deaf.

Register early and avoid long delays.

Foreign News

By YERKER ANDERSSON

SWEDEN: The Swedish association of the deaf (SDR) has moved its main office to Leksand. Its old office was located in Borlange. Its new address is Sveriges Dovas Riksförbund, SDR-Kontakt, Fack, 793 01 Leksand. Its branch office which distributes information about deafness among the public is still in Stockholm.

Another deaf person, Ann Marie Wikstrom, was admitted to a teacher training program. She hopes to become a teacher for the deaf. The first person, Rita Andersson, admitted to another teacher training program, plans to teach at a preschool for the deaf. In the past, anyone wishing to get trained as a teacher for the deaf had to have at least one year's experience at regular school. These two deaf persons were admitted to teacher training program by special permission of the government. When they have successfully completed the teacher training program, they can then continue their training at a school for the deaf.

The school in Keren, Eritrea, which is supported by the deaf in Sweden and Finland has occasionally been reported here. Now, the October issue of *Dovas Kyrkblad*, a Lutheran magazine for the deaf, has a complete history of this school. The school was founded in 1955 and had very few students. Today there are 30 students but the school can accept up to 60 students. Teachers at this school are recruited from Sweden or Finland but its headmaster is an African.

On the way to the World Congress, the Swedish travel group stopped by Jamestown where there are several Swedish settlers. Escorted by a police car, the bus was guided to a plaza where an orchestra played a Swedish welcome music. The Swedish deaf travelers were welcomed by the mayor of Jamestown and were then invited to a luncheon (300 and chickens were barbecued). There a Swedish deaf group gave folk dances.

Bertil Franklin, editor of the Swedish sports magazine for the deaf, was the only deaf participant in the second Athens Marathon among 1,300 participants from different countries. Despite his age (61) and his leg injury, he was able to finish the marathon in 595th place and in five hours. But out of the 1,300 walkers only 831 were able to finish the marathon which was about 42 km (or a bit over 26 miles).

WEST GERMANY: Last summer a committee of 38 persons, (17 educators of deaf children, 19 interpreters and only 2 deaf persons) met to discuss the publication of a German language of signs book. The first volume will be ready for publication at the end of this year.

This news appears in the October issue (No. 18) of the Norwegian *Døves Tidsskrift* and its editor also regrets the small

number of deaf members of this committee.

A deaf youth group visited the school for the deaf in Iceland. Iceland is rarely visited by other deaf Europeans so their visit was a big event in the life of deaf Icelanders.

The European athletic championships events will be held in Munich, May 10-15, 1976.

During the 1975 World Congress of the WFD at Hilton Hotel, a group of German deaf met the famous boxer Joe Frazier.

The German magazine *Deutsche Gehörlosen Zeitung* carried several articles about the American schools, clubs and other places the German deaf visited before and after the World Congress.

The German Association of the Deaf will arrange group travel to Israel (May 22-June 11, 1976) and to Jamaica (September 13-October 4, 1976).

NORWAY: An editorial in the November issue of *Døves Tidsskrift* was titled "Heinicke Ought To Be Honored!" This editorial was a reaction to the WFD's refusal to honor Samuel Heinicke on the 200th anniversary of his school. As we know, Samuel Heinicke is regarded as the father of oralism. The Norwegian editor asserted that without his contribution deaf children would have continued to be taught as if they were mute.

For the first time, the deaf got a female priest for the deaf, Sissel Egilsdatter Hasleholm (hearing). Like other Scandinavian countries, priests for the deaf are government employees.

FINLAND: The Finnish Association of the Deaf celebrated its 70th anniversary by arranging a two-day program last September. Plays (both Finnish and Swedish) and panel discussions were included in the program.

Our NAD president, Jess M. Smith, has sent a letter of congratulations to this association.

There are now three social workers for the deaf in three of the countries in Finland and it is hoped that each country eventually will have a social worker for the deaf.

AUSTRALIA: The 5th Australian Deaf Games will be held in Adelaide, December 28, 1976—January 10, 1977.

NEW ZEALAND: On September 6, 1975, a group of deaf people had a meeting to decide whether to set up a national association of the deaf. Lance Manning, a social worker for the deaf in Auckland who had attended the recent World Congress of the WFD, described "the far-reaching powers of the National Association of the Deaf in America" (*New Zealand Deaf News*, Vol. 13, No. 2, p. 2). There it was decided that a formal proposal on the aims and objectives of the proposed national association of the deaf be made at a later time. So far, the deaf in New Zealand have no national association.

In the same issue this social worker warned: "If you are born deaf in New Zealand, the best thing to do after leav-

ing school is to get to the United States as fast as you can." (p. 15).

RUSSIA: The Russian Newspaper, Tass, announced that a telephone for the deaf has been developed in Moscow. It is comparable to the TTY models which are used in USA, England, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Japan, South Africa, the Philippines, Sweden and South America. The Russian technicians expect that their TTY will be in wide use in the Soviet Union in the near future. (Translated by Simon Carmel.)

BELGIUM: According to the *British Deaf News* (Vol. 10, No. 5, p. 140), the Belgian Ministry of Education has declared that the language of signs is necessary for intellectual development. Those teachers who are proficient in the use of language of signs are rewarded with a higher salary.

GREAT BRITAIN: During the European Swimming Championship for the Deaf (in Budapest, Hungary, last year) Great Britain took six gold, four silver and two bronze medals and two world and four European records. Julia Kane and Jackie Briggs took four medals each!

DENMARK: The spiritual work among the deaf in Denmark supported by the Danish government celebrated its 75th anniversary. In Scandinavia, only Denmark and Norway have their own churches for the deaf (in Copenhagen and Oslo, respectively).

SPORTS RESULTS

Shooting: Sweden-Norway, 1412-1408

Soccer: USSR-Czechoslovakia 3-2

Swimming for deaf juniors in Germany (only three nations), October 5.

1. Germany, 111 points
2. Sweden, 73 points
3. Holland, 43 points

European championship in basketball in Finland

1. Poland
2. Sweden
3. Yugoslavia
4. Finland

Shooting: Sweden 1,400 points, Finland 1,384 points; Sweden 1,412 points, Norway 1,409 points.

Track and Field: Norway 17,683 points, Sweden 16,726 points; East Germany 118 points, Poland 146 points.

Badminton: Denmark defeated Great Britain in women's and men's singles while Great Britain won in women's and men's doubles and mixed doubles.

Soccer: German-Norway, 3-1; Italy-Bulgaria, 2-1; Spain-Switzerland, 8-2.

Coming events: European championships in shooting—Munich, West Germany, May 10-16, 1976.

Scandinavian championship in volleyball and table tennis: Stockholm, April 10-11, 1976.

Scandinavian championship in track and field: Jonkopin, Sweden, June 12-13, 1976.

Volley ball: Sweden and Holland, Stockholm—Orebro, October 30-31, 1976.

News From The Past . . .

By BARRY STRASSLER

Excerpts from a typical THE SILENT WORKER—April 1908:

A school of inventors: The Colorado School for the Deaf patented a Blakeslee dishwashing machine invention, designed to reduce dish breakage and to save monotonous dishwashing labor among students working in the kitchen.

Sunday progress: The Iowa School for the Deaf authorities scrapped the compulsory early-rising Sunday routines to enable the late sleepers to savor their extra sleeping time.

Ambitious prewomen's lib era women's libber: A lady milliner, known as the best in her trade, walked off her job in a huff upon being informed of a salary cut due to hard economic times suffered by her employer. She then walked to a rival establishment and received a much better job on the spot. Her former chagrined employer have been trying to get her back ever since.

An anecdote from Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada: "In 1875, I retired from the Senate, and soon after Johnson was elected Senator from Tennessee.

While I was in the Senate I paid several visits to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and found there a boy of great brightness. I secured for him a clerkship in the Patent Office. On a visit to Washington, later, I went to the Patent Office to see the boy. I talked with the Commissioner and learned that he was one of the most efficient clerks in the bureau and that he deserved a promotion.

I went to the Secretary of the Interior and asked for his advancement. While I was pleading his cause Andrew Johnson was sitting behind me. I did not know he was there until he spoke up. He said: "Being deaf and dumb is no reason for promotion. God almighty knows how to mark men."

I lost my temper and came very near to losing my senses. I sprang at Johnson, intending to make an impression on his flesh, if no impression could be made upon his sense of right and wrong. He jumped behind the Secretary, and four or five clerks rushed up and got be-

tween us. He went out of the room with as little delay as possible.

The world will never know the extent of the misfortune to the people of the United States, particularly to the South, sustained by the substitution of Andrew Johnson for Abraham Lincoln. I voted to impeach him, and I would do it again."

A deaf woman sailor!: A vessel about to leave American shores, found itself short of help, and so the captain solicited a 21-year-old deaf girl for employment. She was willing to do the sailor's work but the local authorities intervened, claiming there was no precedent in this matter. The minister of the Navy decided otherwise, provided she could not captain a vessel.

Protector of the deaf: A Chicago hearing man was acquitted in a murder case, copping a plea of self-defense. He ran to the rescue of a deaf man who was tormented by taunts from several men, only to be attacked by one of them.

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News From The Past . . .

Wireless Telephony For The Deaf (Reprint—SILENT WORKER, November 1907)

Messages by wireless telephony have been transmitted more than twenty miles, and though the successful solution of the wireless telephone problem is not yet an accomplished fact, considerable progress has been made and the experimenters are very hopeful.

THE ELECTRICAL REVIEW has been considering the possibility of adopting the principle of this invention for the use of the deaf. The microphone, says the journal, has been found very useful in this way, but it has serious disadvantages. One of these is the cord attachment between the transmitter and the receiver. Another is the necessity for the person to whom the deaf one talks to speak into a telephone instrument.

What is needed is the adaption of one of the wireless systems, so as to do away with the cord and make the movements of the deaf person as independent as those of a man benefitting by the use of eye glasses. If, further, the transmitter could be constructed so that it would not be necessary to speak directly into it, conversation would be comparatively easy and the great hardship of the deaf would be largely removed.

It does not require a great stretch of the imagination to conceive of a small transmitter placed on a table, the mechanism being driven by a noiseless motor, which would not be conspicuous. This might be sensitive enough to transmit

clearly words spoken at some distance from it. The receiving device would, of course, be carried by the deaf person. Or a small transmitter might, perhaps, be carried in the vest pocket, which transmits to the ear the sound it receives.

The man who perfects such an apparatus will confer a great boon on an afflicted class, and will, in addition, reap a large material reward.—THE CIRCLE.

Detmold Named Dean Emeritus

The Board of Directors of Gallaudet College has named Dr. George Detmold Dean Emeritus in recognition of his years of service to Gallaudet College and the deaf community. Dr. Detmold retired from the College faculty last June. He was also recently honored by the Gallaudet College Theatre at a special reception held following the opening night of the Theatre's fall production. Although there have been theatre and dramatic productions at Gallaudet since the school's earliest days, Dr. Detmold was instrumental in having a Department of Drama added to the College's undergraduate departments.

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Cincinnati Offers New Program For The Deaf And Hard Of Hearing

For many years now, one small downtown Cincinnati Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation office, under the supervision and guidance of counselor/manager, Dorothy Fishback, has been trying to meet the needs of the hearing impaired in the areas of vocational counseling and training, interpreting services and job placement. Each year the need for a service program for the deaf and hard of hearing becomes stronger and each year there is more enthusiasm and commitment among those skilled in working with the deaf to create and build a new helping hand.

Through Mrs. Fishback's efforts and with the help of many interested and dedicated people, a new Cincinnati com-

munity service program for the deaf has been established. Community Services for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (CSD), will attempt to meet the needs of the hearing impaired in the areas of individual and family counseling, interpreting, tutoring, sign language classes, in-service training, the development of recreational programs and as a referral service for all agency activities relating to the deaf and hard of hearing.

The primary objectives of CSD are to help the deaf person achieve maximum use of his individual potentials and to become a more effective contributor within the community, to provide

a program of services to meet the individual needs of the deaf and hard of hearing and to educate the hearing community about the problems of the hearing impaired. This new program will attempt to bring the hearing and hearing impaired worlds within touching distance in order that the two may join to form a total community. CSD is housed in the Cincinnati Speech and Hearing Center and will be under the direction of Clifton Lawrence, Ph.D. The staff includes a coordinator, interpreter, counselor, deaf educator and a secretary. Community Services for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing opened January 1, 1976.

Benefit Night In New York City

By J. CHARLIE MCKINNEY

The newly-established New York Arts Community of the Deaf presented its first Benefit Night show at the New York University School of Education Theatre Friday and Saturday, November 28-29, 1975. The show featured star attraction in Mary Beth Miller, famous deaf comedienne, and the Burning Rubbers from Washington, D. C. One half of the proceeds from the Benefit Night was to aid the Ohio Association of the Deaf (OAD) Defense Fund—for legal proceedings testing the State of Ohio's "oral only" approach to education of deaf children.

Along with Mary Beth Miller, Freda Norman, formerly of the National Theatre of the Deaf, acted out several humorous, some satirical, skits, such as "Feeding the Birds," "Memory Glasses" and "My Country Tis of Thee." At the end of the show, they did improvisations for the audience.

The Burning Rubbers is a musical band of three young deaf men from Gallaudet College. They are Tim Wilson, Ed Corey and Ron Rhodes. They danced and sang vocally as well as in the language of signs along with loud music (the deaf audience was given balloons to feel vibrations of music). The popular 1950 songs sung were, for example, "Yakety Yak," "Muleskinner Blues" and "Great Balls of Fire."

Samuel Edwards, presently with the New Dance Group Studio in New York City, did several dances to convey various moods. They were "Inner Rhythm," "Hands" and "Improvised Disco Dance."

Other performers on the program were Rita Corey and Mary Ann Goodman, both students at Gallaudet College. Rita sang several songs in her attractive costumes. Mary Ann, niece of Mary Beth Miller, did a burlesque song, "Gypsy."

Ms. Kitty Dunne did the vocal interpreting for the benefit of hearing au-

dience. Ms. Rosmary Nikolaus, in charge of tickets, was honored with a plaque for her unique efforts in assisting the New York Arts Community of the Deaf.

Art displays (all by deaf artists) were in the gallery, chaired by Guy Wonder III and Betty Miller. Various paintings, watercolors, collage, black and white photographs, macrame and many more were on exhibition and some for sale.

The New York Arts Community of the Deaf was recently established with intentions to help deaf artists to start their

careers in the world of arts. Right now the NYACD is working on a special project setting up a TTY answering service in New York City. Possible future projects may be to organize a Community Theatre of the Deaf in New York City, hold various art exhibitions (all done by deaf artists) and sponsor other cultural affairs. In addition, the NYACD is also working to preserve the beauty and art of our language, AMESLAN.

For more information, or if you desire to be included, contact:

Ms. Mary Beth Miller
349 Sixth Avenue, Apt. 2
New York City, N. Y. 10014.



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Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary

N.A.D. President's Message

Jess M. Smith, President

5125 Radnor Road

Indianapolis, Indiana 46226



On January 17, 1976, it was my privilege, as President of the National Association of the Deaf, to address the 15th class of the National Leadership Training Program in the Area of the Deaf at California State University, Northridge. We spoke, from notes rather than from a formal paper, on "Leadership Needs at the State and Local Levels."

Following is an excerpt which we feel strongly should provide the thrust for action in 1976 and in the immediate future:

"One of the greatest problems in leadership at the state and local levels is failure to understand and accept the hard fact that everything does not come from above—from the national level. National headquarters or national officers can and should provide information and general guidelines, but they cannot provide the effective specifics and easy solutions to state and local needs or problems.

"A cardinal principle of political activism is that influence is greatest when contacts are made at home and directly, far outweighing efforts from afar. Both time and money are saved by well-planned state and local programs and action.

"A state or local problem or effort may be germane to the interests of the deaf at large. Then it is imperative that a national organization be closely involved in setting precedents—but at the invitation of the state or local organization which makes the request, accompanied by the background information."

* * *

Quite often lately we have been asked to state our views on the NAD's president-elect system, especially since we are the first one to progress from that office to President. We have mixed feelings. At first, we were inclined to feel that the president-elect system's advantages far outweighed its disadvantages. Now we are not so sure, and more so because of the short two-year term as President.

At this point, one of the biggest disadvantage of a short term as President is apparent in the committee arrangements. Committees were slow getting started, both because the President had difficulties lining up qualified (and willing) chairmen and because the charges were far from clear. With the Houston Convention fast approaching, most of these committees have not had the time to get well organized and moving. Some of them will have little, if anything, to report.

While it has not bothered us as much as perhaps it would others, once the president-elect becomes President, he becomes—in the eyes of quite a few—a "lame duck" serving out his term. So much depends upon the NAD Executive Board, and rightfully so, for continuity in policies or projects.

Speculation continues to grow as to what may be proposed in Houston as to the president-elect system and terms of office. In Seattle, the president-elect provision came close to being repealed before it went into effect.

As the April 15 income tax filing deadline nears, it is obvious that in most sections of the country the deaf are unaware of or are not taking advantage of the services to taxpayers offered by the Internal Revenue Service through four regional offices which have TTYs. The services are new and need greater publicity—through the printed word, TV

and the infallible "word-of-mouth" advertising.

In NAD Region II (with the IRS office in Indianapolis having the taxpayer service), a concentrated effort is being made to spread the information and urge use of the TTY facilities. The IRS services are to be maintained the year-around—not just until April 15.

* * *

Discussion of the NAD Bylaws (continued) . . .

Article IV—Duties of Officers

Section 1. President.

a. It shall be the duty of the President of the Association to preside at all meetings in National Conventions and meetings of the Executive Board and at any other official meetings under the jurisdiction of the Association. He shall preside over deliberations of the Executive Board which may be conducted by mail.

b. He shall be chairman ex-officio of the Local Committee in charge of arrangements for National Conventions.

c. He shall appoint such committee as may be provided for in these Bylaws and other committees he may deem necessary in conducting the work of the Association.

d. He may with the approval of the Executive Board appoint an Honorary Board for the Association.

e. He shall with the approval of the Executive Board appoint an Executive Secretary and if the circumstances warrant an Assistant Executive Secretary.

f. He shall report to each National Convention on his activities since the last previous convention, and on the condition of the Association.

g. He shall appoint the editor of the official publication of the Association subject to approval of the Executive Board.

h. He shall submit, not later than 60 days prior to a convention, a budget covering the next biennial period for the consideration of the entire membership. Such a budget shall be complete in detail showing comparison with the preceding budget.

i. He shall cause this budget to be published in its entirety in the official publication of the National Association of the Deaf. In addition to this publication the President shall cause copies of the budget to be mailed to the executive officers of each Cooperating Member Association for their consideration.

j. He shall assign specific duties to each member of the Executive Board.

The duties of the President are specific in some respects and general in others. The Executive Board provides the balance of power.

Subsections h and i are functions which, by necessity, are delegated to the Home Office and/or the Executive Secretary.

It should be noted that, as yet, the NAD does not have an Honorary Board although one has been discussed repeatedly in Executive Board sessions.

Also, the NAD has yet to fill the position of Assistant Executive Secretary. For a while, lack of funds was the main obstacle. In the near future, budgetary provisions and circumstances that warrant will likely result in action.

Section 2. Vice President.

a. The Vice President shall fill the office of the President when the President is for any reason unable to perform his duties.

Section 3. President-Elect.

a. The President-Elect shall succeed the President on expiration of the President's term.

Section 4. Secretary-Treasurer.

a. The Secretary-Treasurer shall record the minutes of

all conventions of the Association and meetings of the Executive Board, including meetings conducted by mail, and he shall have the proceedings of each biennial convention and the minutes of the Executive Board meetings published in their entirety in the earliest possible issue of the official publication of the Association.

b. He shall have charge of the Invested Funds of the Association and shall buy or sell such securities or real estate as the Council of Representatives or the Executive Board may direct.

c. He shall make a report of such Invested Funds at each convention or as directed by the Executive Board.

d. He shall be bonded.

e. He shall condense correspondence of the officers and the Home Office and prepare a letter with such information regularly for the members of the Executive Board.

As is true of the office of President, the Secretary-Treasurer's duties, except for recording the minutes of conventions and Executive Board meetings, can (and are) assumed by the Home Office and/or the Executive Secretary.

Section e, once meaningful, has become a well nigh impossible task due to the volume of correspondence.

Section 3. Assumption of Office.

a. The officers thus elected shall assume their respective offices immediately after adjournment of the convention at which they were elected.

Section 4. Nominations.

a. Nominating speeches shall be made only by the member proposing the nomination, and they shall be limited

to five minutes.

Section 5. Resignations.

a. Resignations shall be made in writing to the President.

Section 6. Removal from Office.

a. An officer or a member of the Executive Board may be removed for failure to carry out the duties of his office as expected of him or for other good and sufficient reasons by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board.

Removal from office has not come up for consideration since the NAD was reorganized in 1960 except for the question of residence. A change in the Bylaws in Seattle cleared up the indecision—a Board Member's continued residence in the region from which he was elected is required.

Section 7. Compensation of Officers.

a. The officers and Board Members of the Association shall not receive salaries but shall receive reimbursement of transportation to and from Board meetings and conventions and expenses not to exceed the standard per diem allowance of the Association at the time.

b. The Executive Board may suspend provisions of this section if circumstances warrant.

Revision of subsection a has done away with the convention-eve deliberations as to allowances of Board Members. They are allowed transportation and per diem but not combination tickets and the like.

Subsection b is a "fail safe" provision, should an officer or Board Member be needed to assume full-time or part-time duties.

HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber



Last month we attempted to outline some of the changes that have occurred in the last 10 years in which the NAD has had a major role. In noting the changes in the management of the NAD we did not cover the other aspects of change. But one of our more notable achievements was the establishment of what is now the Communicative Skills Program. The CSP project started with the District of Columbia Association of the Deaf. But the DCAD was created in direct response to the NAD's decision in Dallas in 1960 to adopt the cooperative membership arrangement that we have now. From those small beginnings we were able to get funding for the CSP program which is now in its eighth year of existence.

We were also able to assist the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf to get off the ground by getting a grant from RSA which ran for five years. It has not always been recognized that this arrangement was mutually beneficial, but also costly, since Federal grants are on a cost-sharing basis.

During this same period the NAD held a continuous contract with Captioned Films to evaluate and recommend general entertainment films to be captioned. While the annual dollar amounts are small, we have been doing this for almost 12 years now and in those 12 years our evaluators have viewed more than 3,000 movies, which is a lot of movies.

We also took on some major challenges. Probably the biggest of the efforts was the National Census of the Deaf. For more years than I am willing to admit, people complained about the lack of adequate data on the numbers of deaf people in the United States. It became a sort of joke like what is always said about the weather: "Everybody talks about it, but nobody does anything." So we decided to do something and with the able assistance of Dr. Schein the National Census came into being.

One of the more significant benefits of the census was the discovery that there are twice as many deaf people than we were aware of. While there were many other benefits one of the more tangible ones was the realization that the NAD had the capability to handle a task of that magnitude.

That success assisted in securing support for the World Congress that was completed last summer. Not everyone seems to appreciate the importance of the World Congress. We have comments on why are we "wasting time" on problems that are not ours? The NAD should devote more time to meeting the needs of deaf Americans and stop trying to be "big brother" to the rest of the world. But actually our efforts are in our own behalf.

It is only by showing that the money expended in the United States for postsecondary education for deaf people is money well spent that we can hope to continue support for our educational programs. Obviously, if Gallaudet College and the other institutions of higher learning were not able to produce men and women who benefitted from this education, such education would cease. And while it is a tribute to all of those institutions that provide this kind of education, it is also necessary to keep the successes of deaf people in the limelight so as to assure continued support for such programs.

All of these are but a few of the many areas in which the NAD has been involved. Our involvement increases steadily on all fronts. And it is our hope that such involvement will keep growing in the years to come.

At present things are about the same. The Executive Secretary had his annual hospital visit in January, undergoing surgery for a kidney infection. He regrets to report that in spite of his being one of the regular customers of that particular hospital, awareness by hospital personnel on the needs of deaf patients has not improved since his last visit. But that was a minor detail since it took only two weeks to get back on the job.

During the interval a number of occurrences took place. We ran out of publication lists one full month earlier than expected so that work had to be started on a revised list which is due to come off the presses the last of this month. In a way this was fortunate since we have a number of new items to add to our list, some of which are of major interest.

We also began exploring means of effecting economies in relation to Halex House. One of our projects is the installation of "step down" thermostats which are thermostats that will lower the heat automatically each night from 70 degrees to about 60 and then turn the heat up again at around 6:30 in the morning so that the building will be warm by the time people arrive for work. We are also considering installing ducts to distribute better the heat and air conditioning on the top floor. First estimates for these two items alone come to \$5,000.

Another major effort was in preparation of the 1976-78 budget. For the first time in NAD history we have requested the various departments to submit budgets for consideration in drawing up a final budget which will be submitted to the Ways and Means Committee in Houston. Actually, copies of the budget will be given to all state association Representatives as soon as we know who they are.

This is a gentle hint to those states which have not yet indicated who will be their Representatives in Houston to let us know. Also a first will be a written narrative to accompany the budget. While we believe that we could improve considerably when it comes to writing narratives for budgets, at least we are attempting to indicate the major items that are in the budget and to a certain degree why they are there. At this point, but subject to revision in Houston, we have a

budget which will run to approximately \$1 million a year.

We also have a new receptionist. Cathy Monday, who left us, came back and finally left us again. Cathy has a hankering to become a licensed practical nurse, she says so that she can take care of the Executive Secretary on his next trip to the hospital. As such she enrolled in a course in nursing and by the middle of March should be ready to go into training in some hospital.

We also have at least one romance going on with our mailman, Allan Porreca, scheduled to get married this June. While Angela Thames, Terrence J. O'Rourke's administrative assistant, became a proud mamma on December 28 of a cute little girl which she and her husband Winston named Amber Camille.

Other activities included the quarterly meeting of the National Advisory Committee to RSA Commissioner Andrew S. Adams on January 16. A meeting of the Wayne State University's advisory board on the Legal Interpreter project. Wayne State has secured additional funding and is now in the process of setting up interpreter training projects at three other colleges in the nation so that there will be four regional schools offering legal interpreting courses covering the entire country. The legal course is open only to those interpreters holding a Comprehensive Skills Certificate.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF Contributions to Building Fund (Halex House)

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Rothschild	\$ 28.70
Anonymous	200.00
Meyer Lief	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jerald Jordan (In memory of Grace Garretson, the mother of Mervin)	25.00
Eugene Petersen	25.00
Calvary Baptist Church of the Deaf (In memory of Mrs. Brice Steele)	10.00
(In memory of Dorothy Brizendine)	10.00
(In memory of Ruth Monahan)	10.00

Increased Payments

Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Crow	\$130.00
Benjamin Mendel	150.00
Marjorie W. Clere	270.00
Rev. Everad F. Broberg	600.00
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kensicki	55.20
Harold Smalley	42.00
Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Schwarz	110.00
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knowles	350.00
Marshall Hester	220.00
Lois James	100.00

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF New Members

Beverly A. Goldstein	Ohio
Carl Campbell	Texas
William Barrett, Jr.	Illinois
Terra Robles	Arizona
Terry Schlossberg	Pennsylvania
Mr. and Mrs. James W. Goheen	Maryland
Ann Martin	Virginia
Philip W. Wilson	North Carolina
Sgt. and Mrs. Johnny R. Swinney	California
Oregon Association of the Deaf, Inc.	Oregon
Robert Thomas	Tennessee
Barry Stephens	Alabama
Spokane Guild School	Washington
June Grant	Texas
Patrice A. Smith	New York
Venita Lutes	Kentucky
Preston Lynn Ashley, Sr.	Maryland
Jill McCree	Ohio
Janice L. Thoms	South Dakota
George R. Braidwood	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Ruth Klink Dougher	New York
Howard O. Winters	California
Carol C. Connally	California
Mrs. Nancy Hendrix	Missouri
Brother Michael Smith	Kentucky
Mr. and Mrs. C. Bechel	Illinois
Karen L. Williams	Ohio

Notice To State Pageant Directors

One year ago each state association president was sent a large package of information explaining how to set up a state pageant. Of the states contacted, 21 have made contact with the Miss Deaf America Pageant Headquarters.

Seventeen states and universities have either selected their state winner already or have plans for the pageant to be held this spring. They are: Arizona, California State University at Northridge; Florida, Gallaudet College, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Maryland, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin and Washington.

Application forms for entry into the national competition were sent to all known state directors in January. Write immediately if your state has not officially entered your titleholder.

You will also receive information regarding arrival times, rehearsal scheduling and so forth. As state director, it is your responsibility to see that your state winner is properly entered into national competition. Please don't be the reason your state is not represented on that important night of July 9.

The deadline for acceptance into the national competition is May 1, 1976.

Your state pageant can be held after that date (Minnesota and North Carolina will hold theirs in May) but you must apply for entry before May 1. The Pageant Committee must plan for the number of contestants (for the program booklet, rehearsal times, etc.) even though we will not know every winner's name until immediately following the state pageant.

If your state has not even planned a pageant, the Pageant Committee can help. Write for information without delay. The state pageant need not be held in conjunction with the state association although it must be under its auspices. It can be a separate event in itself.

Remember. Your state queen may not enter the 1976 Miss Deaf America Pageant unless she has been officially accepted by Pageant Headquarters. Please make contact without delay.

Phyllis Fletcher, Chairman
1976 Miss Deaf America Pageant
2940 Santa Clara S.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

Names Of Representatives Needed

The NAD Home Office is urgently in need of the names and addresses of state association Representatives to the Houston Convention, July 4-11, 1976. On one hand, the Home Office has to prepare mailing lists for advance informa-

tion and committee reports; on the other hand, the NAD President needs the names in order to complete important convention committees and to issue instructions.



FREE-HANDS-CATALOG
MANY ITEMS
ILU-ALPHABET-LOVE
Electroplating-Novelties
by Victoria
P. O. Box 9889
Little Rock, Ark. 72209

Information Regarding NAD Convention Procedures

Welcome Houston Conventioneers, both representatives and members-at-large of the NAD. In an effort to insure that everyone gets the maximum benefit from the convention, we are describing how our system works. The present system is modeled after the U. S. Congress both in its bicameral bodies (the General Assembly and Council of Representatives) which are roughly similar to the Senate and House of Representatives and in the way we operate. We operate through committees. Properly utilized, the committee arrangement has many advantages. It permits members to discuss things they are interested in without being bored by what they are not. It provides many small meetings where each motion can be discussed thoroughly without denying a person from discussing the same motion in the big meetings. It also provides everyone who wants to with a chance to have his or her say.

All conventions are required by our constitution to have at least eight sessions. Sessions One and Two are the General Assembly which is open to all NAD members no matter who they are. Traditionally, Session One is held Monday morning and Session Two, Monday afternoon. Session Three is Tuesday morning and Session Four, Tuesday afternoon. This is for the Council of Representatives, which means only the Representatives have a voice or a vote at these sessions, but all members of the NAD can attend if they wish. Sessions Five and Six are on Thursday for the General Assembly, and Seven and Eight on Friday for the Council of Representatives. If needed, additional sessions are held on Saturday for the Council of Representatives.

The system, however, is simple and very flexible. Motions are called "bills." Usually the NAD Secretary-Treasurer has special paper for these bills which make three copies. Any member can ask for such bill forms and write his motion on the bill form. Then it is given (all three copies) back to the Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretary-Treasurer will number the bill and either give it to the President or to the Steering Committee which will assign it to a committee. Most of these committees are standing committees. Examples: Law Committee, Ways and Means Committee, Junior NAD Committee (Camp Committee), Research and Development, Resolutions, Committee on Services to State Associations, International Relations, Education, etc. This does not mean all the committees will function but if necessary, they can be convened to consider any motions within their field of operation.

Then, no matter who assigns it to committee, the President will read the bill (motion), tell which committee it is assigned to and where and when that committee will meet. The person who submits the bill **must** appear before that committee to explain why he (or his organization) thinks it is a good motion and to answer questions about it from committee members. And all other members of the NAD who are interested in that bill or who are against it should also go to the committee meeting to explain why he or she is for or against the bill or motion. Sometimes a person might wish to go to more than one committee meeting. Usually this can be arranged by contacting the chairman of both committees and explaining the problem so that the bill(s) the person is interested in can be taken up when he is present. When the committee makes its recommendation, it is written on the bill and the author's copy is returned to him to bring back to his association or for his records. Since the copy will only say what the committee recommends, the author of the bill will have to mark whether it passed or failed himself.

Ideally, the convention should be something like this: Monday, General Meeting. While this consists of welcomes, reports, etc., bills can be submitted and read also. Then on Monday afternoon, say at 3 p.m., while the big meeting is still on, there will also be committee meetings (public hearings). This could be from 3-5 or 4-6 p.m. Then that night after the entertainment, if needs be, the committee will meet again to make its recommendations.

On Tuesday morning the recommendations of each committee are read and voted on. At the same time, new bills are being introduced, assigned to committees, and the process starts all over again. Tuesday afternoon there are committee hearings. Tuesday night (if needs be) the committee without debate from the witnesses will make its recommendations and on Thursday a.m. these are read and voted on.

In this way, motions can be made up to Friday noon and acted on (except for amendments to the bylaws, which must be submitted by Thursday at noon). This gives all members a chance to have their say and to try to overrule the committee if they disagree with the committee's recommendations either in the Council of Representatives or in the General Assembly.

The Council of Representatives (or the General Assembly) will or can meet continuously even when committees are

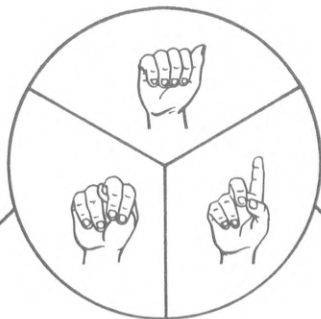
in session since there will be members who may not be serving on committees or not wishing to attend the committee hearings. Usually this time can be reserved for discussions of problems or the good of the Association, or members could attend the workshops or for any other purpose.

Up to now, the practice has been to hold committee hearings at night or at lunch time and on Wednesday. But this can change at the discretion of the President.

This, incidentally, is roughly the way Congress operates except there is a great deal of time between the committee hearing and the vote on the bill. But generally Congressional Committees meet in the morning and are on the floor in the afternoon. Because there are so many committees and there is still a General Session, many committee hearings have only one or two members present—the others are in other committees or "on the floor." But in Congressional hearings, all the testimony is recorded so committee members all can read what they miss and use it for their recommendations.

Obviously this cannot be done at the NAD conventions. But it is possible to hear testimony and make recommendations on one day, report back to "the floor" the next day for a vote.

We hope this will help you understand the convention process and thus increase participation by all our members now and in the future. We also wish to note that while it is not mandatory, it is appropriate for motions to be sent to the President **NOW** for publication in *THE DEAF AMERICAN* so others will know in advance what is up. It is also appropriate for persons seeking office to announce their candidacy now. This will give the state associations a chance to instruct their Representatives on who they want representing them in their region. It also provides an opportunity for "new faces" because the states in a given region can learn in advance what a candidate has done in his state or local community to merit support. Any member of the NAD may run for office. If a member is hearing, he must be skilled in sign language. Any member who is elected must also become an Advancing Member of the NAD. Advancing Members pay \$10 or more a year. Regular members are covered by the state quota which is currently \$1.50 per year.—FCS /JMS.



COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS PROGRAM

Terrence J. O'Rourke, Director
Timothy F. Medina, Assistant Director
Angela K. Thames, Adm. Assistant

Review:

AMESLAN—An Introduction To American Sign Language

By LOUIE J. FANT, JR.

This 102-page paper back book by Louie J. Fant, Jr., attempts to teach learners of sign language, Ameslan. "Ameslan" is a term that was coined by Fant to represent American Sign Language. This text is not a dictionary of signs, but rather the objective is to show how to put signs together the way deaf people do when using Ameslan.

About 375 signs are included in the text, and there are many still-photographs of Fant demonstrating signs. Photographs are by Dave Robinson. The text is not concerned with vocabulary development but with the structure of Ameslan. ASL is a wholly different language from English. In its structures it has more in common with Chinese than English. *Ameslan* is the first attempt anywhere to publish instruction of American Sign Language as it is used by most

deaf adults. In the past, numerous books have been published on signs, and signs alone, and not on the sign language system of ASL which is a concept-oriented language.

* * *

About the author: Louis Fant, actor, author, and part-time lecturer in special education at the California State University at Northridge, is the son of deaf parents and a former faculty member (1958-66) of Gallaudet College. From 1967-70 he worked with the National Theatre of the Deaf as actor, interpreter and administrator.

Ameslan has many learning companions such as hand-held viewers that use Super-8 color cartridges. Color movie projectors are available with or without sound. Listed below are the materials that evolve around *Ameslan*.

Sign Workshop In Houston

A two-day workshop is planned for SIGN members attending the 1976 NAD convention in Houston, Texas, on July 5-6. It will be followed by a certification evaluation given on July 8-9. Possible workshop topics include: Sign language lesson planning, discussion and demonstration of Seeing Essential English, Signing Exact English, Linguistics of Visual English, Signed English and Ameslan; curriculum planning; course outline discussion and discussion on how to develop rapidly receptive and expressive skills in sign language learners.

NAD/CSP's national organization for teachers of sign language (see April 75 DEAF AMERICAN) continues to move ahead in membership enrollment and in benefits for its members. To date SIGN members have been sent: The winter issue of "Gallaudet Today," which focuses on manual communication and various

sign language systems; an article, "Is This How a Deaf Person Feels?" from *Performance* the official monthly publication of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped (PCEH), Washington, D.C.; a quarterly issue of "Signs of Our Times," Gallaudet's Linguistic's Research Laboratory newsletter; and to new NAD/SIGN members, THE DEAF AMERICAN, NAD's official monthly publication.

The SIGN Board is now being selected and will be responsible for drawing up standards to be implemented for certification. A written pre-evaluation will be mailed to SIGN members several months prior to the NAD Convention. This pre-evaluation will help determine whether or not individuals are ready for the certification evaluation and they will be advised accordingly.

A Runaway Bestseller . . .

The NAD's
A Basic Course In
Manual Communication

\$5.20 Per Copy

Send orders and remittances to:
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Medina Conducts Utah Workshop

Timothy F. Medina, CSP Assistant Director, traveled to the Utah Schools for the Deaf and Blind, Ogden, to conduct a two-day Intensive Training Workshop on December 12-13. Participants were six professionals from the USDB and emphasis was placed on expressive and receptive acquisition of sign language. The CSP Intensive Training Curriculum was used to familiarize the trainees with phrases and vocabulary that most often comes up in a school setting. Lessons from NAD's *A Basic Course In Manual Communication* were given to the trainees who spent eight hours each day in class. The trainees were also taped using USDB's video equipment. The participants could thus see themselves on a monitor for self-evaluation and for improvement of skills.

While in Utah, Medina also spoke to the Utah Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf on December 12, in Salt Lake City. (See photos.)



The Utah Schools for the Deaf and Blind (USDB) two-day intensive training workshop focused on developing expressive and receptive skills for six professionals from USDB. (See CSP article). Timothy F. Medina, CSP Assistant Director, conducted the workshop. Left to right: Stephen Baldwin, curriculum coordinator of Total Communication Division USDB; Tim Medina and Tony Christopoulos, principal, USDB. (USDB photo)



The Utah Schools for the Deaf and Blind (USDB) Ogden, was the site of a two-day intensive training workshop conducted by Timothy F. Medina (see CSP article) on December 12-13, 1975. Left to right are the participants of the workshop; (front row) Medina, Janis Wright, Sherrie Taylor, Lynette Phillips, Dorothea Lamb, Tony Christopoulos; (back row) Stephen Baldwin, Richard Cobb (hidden), Dr. Melvin Nielson, Doug Carpenter. (USDB photo)

Medina Speaks In Baltimore

Timothy F. Medina, CSP Assistant Director, traveled to Baltimore, Maryland, December 10, to speak at a meeting of public school administrators acting on a Baltimore City Council resolutions.

Baltimore City Council Bill No. 543 suggests that sign language be offered as an elective course throughout the Baltimore public school system. This is the second year sign language has been taught in various public high schools in Baltimore and credit is given for satisfactory performance and completion of the beginning level course.

Medina offered guidelines on how to implement uniform sign language instruction throughout the school system.

In the city of Baltimore alone, an estimated 4,700 deaf people reside and within the state of Maryland there are an estimated 21,000 deaf persons.

Dr. Emanuel Golden, liaison worker, and Dr. Leonard P. Siger, research associate, are spearheading this program.

Publication Postponed

Publication of *The Sign Finder: A Thesaurus of Sign Language* by Bill Ward has been postponed indefinitely. The CSP newsletter in the December issue of *THE DEAF AMERICAN* featured a prepublication review of the book. It is not, however, available in this year's Publishing Division offerings.



SKYLINE OF CITY OF HOUSTON—After dark, Houston is a bejeweled lady of lights. The glittering skyscrapers towering over the 457-square-mile metropolis are quiet after a busy day but the bounding energy of the nation's sixth largest city keeps its active pace for the fun seekers at the NAD Convention, July 4-11, 1976.

O'Rourke, Medina at Illinois State University

Terrence J. O'Rourke and Timothy F. Medina, CSP Director and Assistant Director, respectively, will be conducting a one-day workshop at Illinois State University, Normal, on February 21. The workshop will focus on psychological and social aspects of deafness, comparison and demonstration of different sign language systems and other items related to orientation to deafness.

Peter J. Seiler, instructor, Department of Special Education, ISU, is handling arrangements at the Illinois end. Participants will be a group of Special Education students who have had some exposure to deafness.

Medina In Alexandria, Virginia

Timothy F. Medina, CSP Assistant Director, spoke in Alexandria, Virginia, January 27, to the Southern Towers Discussion Group which is sponsored by the Blessed Sacrament Parish in Alexandria. Medina's topic was "Orientation to Deafness" and the group of 40 persons included young professionals who are employed and reside in the Washington, D. C. metropolitan area.

CSP Workshop At University Of Southwestern Louisiana

The Communicative Skills Program of the NAD conducted a three-day interpreter-training workshop at the College Inn, Lafayette, Louisiana, January 4-7. Terrence J. O'Rourke, CSP Director; Timothy F. Medina, CSP Assistant Director; Jane Wilk, Acting Chairperson, Drama Department, Gallaudet College, and Martina J. Bienvenu, NAD Publishing Division, conducted the workshop that was designed to focus on community interpreting. Included in the workshop were discussions on interpreter ethics, physical exercises and acting improvisations, a discussion of Ameslan, video tapes for receptive practice in translating and interpreting and individualized instruction.

Through the efforts of Louis Roth, Director, University College, University of Southwestern Louisiana, a grant was obtained from the Continuing Services and Continuing Education Program of Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1963 to provide one or more training workshops for interpreters for deaf people in Louisiana.

The Reverend Gerard J. Howell of the Catholic Deaf Center, New Orleans, and the Reverend Marshall Larriviere handled the screening and applications and other business matters at the Louisiana end. A self-evaluation sheet developed by the CSP was used to screen and select the 24 participants.

Kenneth Lane Assumes Position With A. G. Bell Association

Effective January 5, 1976, Kenneth Lane became Director of Professional Programs and Services for the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, Washington, D.C. Mr. Lane, himself deaf, has a wide background as an edu-

cator in state schools for the deaf and more recently as a professional editor.

AGB Executive Director George W. Fellendorf, according to the announcement, is to devote more attention to research and demonstration projects on

improving speech communication proficiency and delivery of services to hearing impaired children, improved relations with university-based teacher preparation centers and expanded contracts with government agencies and media.

Check one:

☐ Yes, I want to purchase ----- copy (ies) of AMESLAN by Louie J. Fant, Jr. Enclosed find \$5.70 (includes \$5.20 for text and 50c for handling and postage).

☐ Yes, I want to purchase ----- set(s) of Ameslan Quick Flick Films (similar to those shown in CSP Newsletter February '75 DEAF AMERICAN). Package includes Ameslan text, 13 cartridges, plus personal hand-held viewer. Enclosed find \$91.95 for each set (includes \$89.95 for set plus \$2 handling and postage.)

☐ Yes, I want to purchase package #1 which includes:
1-Kodak AV120A projector
14-5 minute, color cassettes
1-Ameslan text
1-Teacher's manual
Enclosed find \$483 (includes \$480 for package #1 and \$3.00 postage and handling).

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1 Teacher's manual
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☐ Yes, I want to purchase package #3 which includes:
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1-Ameslan text
1-Teacher's manual
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1-Ameslan text
1-Teacher's manual
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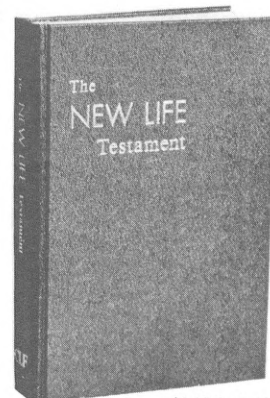
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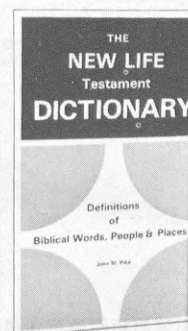
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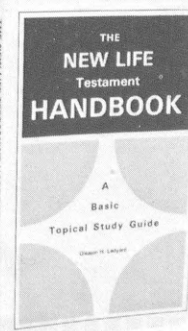
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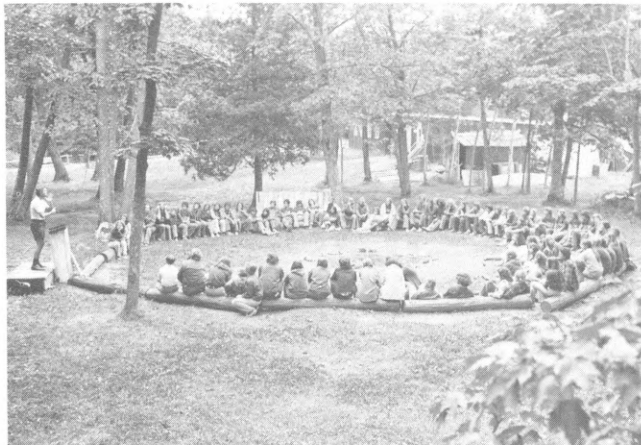
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'76

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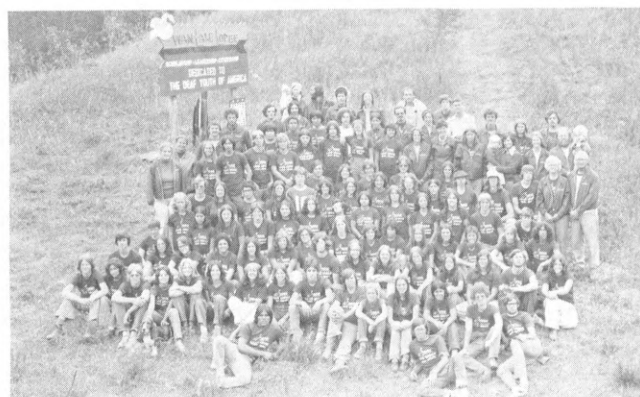
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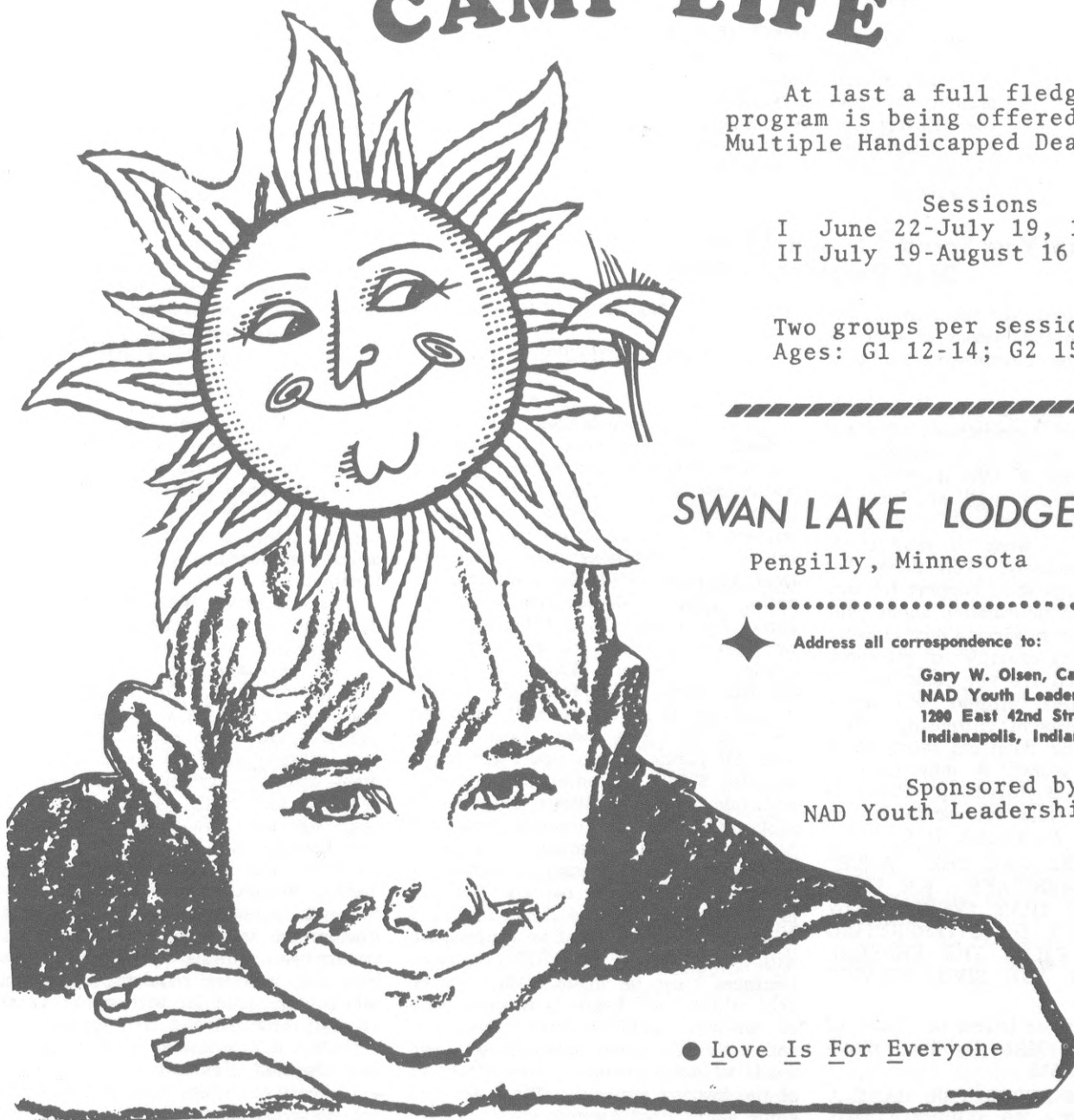
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**Contributed Monthly by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf
P. O. Box 1339, Washington, D.C. 20013**

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RID members, parents of deaf children, deaf citizens and friends of the deaf have a unique opportunity to help promote interpreting services within the U. S. Government. Please read the following and then send your letter of support immediately, with a carbon to the RID home office if possible.

Will You Spend 13c and 15 Minutes To Help Deaf People And RID?

Today you have the greatest opportunity in all of the history of deafness to help promote interpreting for deaf citizens!

The national RID in cooperation with the International Association of Parents of the Deaf is launching a campaign to build support for S. 1607 described on this sheet. Please urge all interpreters and others interested in deafness in your state to write to your U. S. Senators immediately. Tell them that you strongly urge their support for this bill and include information about your own involvement in serving deaf citizens, as well as giving examples of interpreting needs which are not being met in your state. Deaf citizens will never have equal rights of citizenship unless we fight to help them get interpreting service. 200 years! A long time to wait for rights of citizenship. Pass this message on to your representatives on Capitol Hill in Washington, D. C.

INTERPRETERS ARE THE "VOICE" OF DEAF AMERICANS. WE URGE YOU TO USE THAT "VOICE" NOW IN SUPPORT OF INTERPRETING SERVICE WITHIN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENCIES.

Address cards or letters to: Name of Senator, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510.

YOU, AS AN INTERPRETER, HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO SUPPORT THIS BILL . . . AND TO URGE OTHER FRIENDS OF THE DEAF TO DO THE

SAME . . . WE ARE COUNTING ON YOU!

**CARL J. KIRCHNER, President
National RID
P. O. Box 1339
Washington, D. C. 20013**

Deaf Awareness Year Two materials are now available, for promoting Deaf Awareness at the local, state and national level. Pins, decals and bumper stickers as well as letterheads and envelopes are available from the RID Deaf Awareness office for a minimal donation. Special decals are being prepared for Lions Clubs "Hearing Conservation and Work for the Deaf" activities. Urge local Lions to contact the RID home office for copies of the "Focus on Deaf Awareness" proposed program for Lions clubs. Deaf Awareness TV public service spots are available for \$35.00 (including one 1-minute and one 30-second 16mm color/sound spots) and can be ordered from the home office. RID members are reminded that Deaf Awareness is a public relations project of the national Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc., and Deaf Awareness can best be cooperation with interpreters and RID chapters. Deafness must be made visible before deaf citizens will begin to receive needed services. Deaf Awareness materials and activities brings deafness and the needs of deaf persons to the attention of the hearing majority. What are you doing about Deaf Awareness?

Following is an address given by Judge Joseph J. Pernick at the Wiscon-

sin RID Legal Interpreting Workshop, October 3-5, 1975. Judge Pernick's comments will be of interest to interpreters across the nation.

Wisconsin

The workshop that is in progress is one of the many significant contributions that the RID and its members are making to assist deaf individuals in gaining their rightful place in society. A qualified interpreter is the necessary bridge over the communication barrier that exists between the deaf person and the hearing world.

In my travels throughout the country, I find many state chapters that are alive and functioning and making worthwhile contributions while others are somewhat dormant. The national RID, under Carl Kirchner's leadership, has contributed more to advance the level of much needed professionalism than any of his predecessors—and may I add, with much less financial resources.

To say that RID is out of the woods of the organizational forest would be misleading. True, professionalism is lacking in many ways. May we hold this in abeyance for the time being and let us survey what is going on in the various fields of human interaction to see if the needs of the deaf are being fulfilled.

It is safe to say that the needs of the deaf are not being met in the area of the criminal and civil justice system. We all have the basic right to a fair and speedy trial. For a deaf person one important thing is necessary to obtain this guarantee and that is competent interpreting at all levels of involvement with the systems of justice, both criminal and civil. Approximately 10 years ago only two states guaranteed a deaf person an interpreter and that guarantee was in criminal matters only. Today, thanks to the efforts of the RID, its chapters and the deaf, this number has increased to approximately twenty-two. Illinois, Indiana and Texas lead the way by requiring competent interpreters, paid for with public funds, for both criminal and civil matters.

Under our criminal justice system two essential elements of due process are necessary: 1) for the accused to be able to assist counsel in trial and 2) for him to be able to understand the nature of charges against him. This im-

poses a tremendous burden on the trial judge when the case involves a deaf person. Four excellent examples of this problem are the **Theon Jackson** case, originating in Indianapolis, which is fast becoming a landmark case; the **Lang** case in Illinois (which is the case the book *Dummy* was based on); the **Sanchez** case in California; and the **Kester Benson** case in Michigan. May I elaborate on the latter two.

In the **Sanchez** case, on or about December 21, 1967, Santiago Ramirez Sanchez was arraigned on a charge of murder in the first degree in the Superior Court at Bakersfield, California. He would be classified as prelingual, low verbal, hearing impaired, Mexican-American. In order to communicate with him a double interpreting technique was devised. A hearing person interpreted with a deaf person, who in turn tried to communicate with the defendant. The defendant's attorney felt that he had an adequate defense to the original charge. It was felt that at worst, based on the evidence, Sanchez would have been found guilty of manslaughter and at best, felonious assault. Everyone agreed that the trial would last a minimum of three months and even then, none could be sure that the defendant would know what was going on. The trial judge ordered a psychiatric evaluation. I would like to quote a portion of the conclusion of the psychiatric report:

"Conclusion: It is my opinion that the subject, Santiago R. Sanchez, suffers congenital deaf mutism. He is unable to fully comprehend his present circumstances, he is unable to assist intelligently in his own defense. Consequently, I feel that he must be considered insane at the present time for the purposes of standing trial. He does appear to be capable of learning and is in need of further training. . ."

Upon the reading of this report and the hearing of additional minor evidence, Sanchez was committed to Patton State Hospital. In actuality, he was sentenced to solitary confinement. After two years with the deaf and interpreting community of Bakersfield leading the way, the matter was reopened and another Superior judge accepted a plea to felonious assault and placed Sanchez on probation.

Having been involved directly indirectly, and as an observer in the **Sanchez**, **Jackson** and **Lang** cases, you could imagine my surprise when I started a forensic commitment hearing involving Kester Benson, Jr. The attorney called my attention to the fact that Mr. Benson was deaf. The respondent and I communicated through the use of sign language and his responses were, in my estimation, very coherent. I found out that he was a product of the Detroit Day School for the Deaf. I read the

diagnosis which was as follows:

"May 21, 1973

This patient was seen today to re-evaluate his mental condition in regard to competency to stand trial. The hospital adjustment of the patient has been marginal. He has been rather suspicious and showed poor interpersonal relationships. He occasionally has been involved in fights with other patients, mainly because of his inappropriate behavior. For example, he may agitate the other patients by pushing them unnecessarily. The patient is mentally and socially deficient. His deafness and mutism makes communication at any significant level almost impossible. He can verbalize some words indistinctly and he can hear to a certain extent. Occasionally he answers verbal questions by nodding his head but the interview was done mainly by writing. Most of his answers in writing were irrelevant and fragmental. His thinking is extremely concrete and vague. It is almost impossible to get any information from him. In regard to competency to stand trial, the patient seems aware that he did something wrong and he thinks that he is confined in this hospital for punishment. Apparently he does not comprehend the nature or object of the proceedings against him nor does he understand his position as a defendant. Also, he has no idea of how he might cooperate with his lawyer to defend himself. Actually, the possibility of his becoming restored to a state of competency appears to be very poor, and therefore, it is felt that he is still incompetent to stand trial and civil commitment is recommended. It is further recommended that the patient continue taking tranquilizing medication. Serentil 150 mg. t.i.d., which helps him to remain calm.

C. Don Joo, M.D."

Too often many of the diagnosis concerning commitment as a result of the original forensic order relate to the patient's ability to assist counsel in trial and understand the nature of the charges against him. When in reality, we as probate judges are limited to the determination of whether or not the patient is mentally diseased and in need of hospitalization. The proceedings were adjourned and I appointed two interpreters . . . one, Mrs. Agnes Foret, whom many of us consider to be one of the nation's outstanding interpreters for the deaf, and the other, a qualified deaf person, in case a double interpreting technique was necessary. They went to Ionia State Hospital and interpreted for the treating physician in a re-interview.

At the continued hearing, the doctor was questioned by the assistant attorney general, attorney for the petitioner and the medical superintendent of Ionia State Hospital. The doctor responded that through the use of the interpreter,

he changed his diagnosis from mentally diseased and in need of hospitalization to the fact that the patient was slightly retarded and had socialpathic problems. On the basis of this testimony, the court granted the motion to dismiss. Subsequently, the charges against Mr. Benson were dropped.

In checking the original criminal file, this is what I found: An arraignment was held without a court appointed interpreter contrary to Michigan Law which requires that an interpreter be appointed for the defendant in both felony or misdemeanors. At the arraignment on the warrant the following took place:

PROCEEDINGS

THE CLERK: Case No. 71-9673, the People versus Kester Benson, Jr., charged with felonious assault.

PROSECUTOR: This man is — I don't know if he understands, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Can you understand what I'm saying? Can you hear me? All right, better get someone from the — does he have a hearing problem or is he—Can you hear?

PROSECUTOR: I guess his speech has an impediment, too.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Benson—

PROSECUTOR: Can you hear the judge? Can you hear him? Look at the judge and listen to him.

THE COURT: Mr. Benson, you're charged with felonious assault, that is it is claimed that you assaulted a person with a weapon but you didn't intend to commit murder or assault to do great bodily harm less than murder. It is claimed that on October 22, 1971, at Cass Park, that with an unknown type of gun you assaulted feloniously Karen Duda without intending to murder her or committing the crime of assault of great bodily harm less than murder. Do you understand the charge? Do you understand what you're charged with? I can't arraign him. I think—ah—Yes, is there a forensic clinic here? I'll arraign him, but he doesn't understand what I'm saying.

OFFICER OF THE COURT: We can set up his exam about two weeks from today and refer him to our clinic.

THE COURT: I'm going to appoint a lawyer for him without the petition. He needs the protection of the Court. We'll set a hearing date for Friday, the 5th of November, with the 12-day ruling he doesn't have the authority or the ability to waive that 12 days and refer him to the—what's it, you have a forensic clinic here? All right, and would you notify his appointed attorney to be there to protect his rights. I think you have to do it. I'll put a bond of \$3,000 cash or surety.

Mr. Benson was sent to the Forensic

Center at Ypsilanti State Hospital, and the following is their report:

CENTER FOR FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY
TO: Hon. Robert L. Evans, Presiding Justice, Recorder's Court of the City of Detroit.

RE: Kester Benson, Jr., CFP #91820, Docket #71-09673 Pursuant to your request, evaluation has been performed on the above named defendant.

Within the bounds of reasonable clinical certainty, the defendant is felt to be incompetent to stand trial. Due to the presence of mild mental illness, the defendant is considered unable to recognize the nature and object of the proceedings and his position in relation thereto, or to advise counsel in his defense.

It is therefore recommended that the defendant be adjudicated incompetent to stand trial.

Should defense counsel, the prosecutor or yourself feel that testimony will be required at a hearing, please contact Mr. Pogany or Mrs. Hull at (313) 429-2531 so that appropriate scheduling can be arranged for completion of the full evaluation.

No further report will be filed unless requested within 25 days.

Ames Roby, M.D.
Director

In talking to the director of the Forensic Center at a later date, he informed me that he had an interpreter. Further questioning of the director revealed that he had someone who could fingerspell and he felt that this was adequate.

Being a judge involved at the trial level, I can readily understand the pressures of a heavy docket. What bothers me are the four cases which I previously cited, plus questions put to me by many, many deaf individuals and organizations throughout the country. One question being: When a deaf person is a defendant why is he immediately referred to a psychiatric clinic for evaluation? There are two possible conclusions. One, judicial cop out — where my brethren do not want to be bothered and take the easy way out; and two, the judges just don't know what to do with a deaf defendant.

The civil side of jurisprudence is another ball game with its own unique problems. No doubt you are all familiar with the **Christensen** case that was the basis of a story on TV in which a deaf couple tried to adopt a normal child. The trial judge, five months before the final adoption proceedings, wrote a letter stating in part:

"I believe . . . this adoption should be nipped in the bud . . . in my opinion, we are not doing right in . . . approving an adoption to deaf mutes . . ."

Needless to say, Judge Scoutt was reversed by the Appellate Court.

I wonder how many judges and members of juries have this built-in prejudice against the deaf or any other

handicapped person? The deaf person must no longer be treated as a second class citizen as far as the law is concerned. It is blatantly unfair to penalize the deaf person with the cost of an interpreter to assure him of a fair civil hearing, which is a right none can deny.

As was stated, many states do have laws pertaining to the use of interpreters. Few require the appointment of interpreters at public expense both for criminal and civil matters. Fewer still have a realistic compensation schedule for the interpreters. Objectively speaking, from a subjective point of view the interpreter should be compensated at the same rate of that of an expert witness.

We seem to have covered the areas of the criminal and civil justice system but we have ignored the vast area of administrative law where many quasi-judicial decisions are made without the proper use of qualified interpreters.

What about the areas of employment, social services and education? It has been estimated that approximately 3,000 interpreters will be needed to fully implement the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. What is being done to meet these needs? To help meet these needs is the rationale behind the establishment of the National Interpreters Training Consortium (NITC). How effective this tool will be remains to be seen.

Late in 1973, plans to overcome the lack of qualified interpreters in a legal setting were started. We were fortunate enough to gain the interest of Professor B. J. George, director of Wayne State University's Law School's Center for the Administration of Justice and an outstanding legal scholar. In addition, with the assistance of SRA, of HEW and of LEAA a grant was obtained

to accomplish two preliminary goals. One of which was to try to standardize signs for legal terminology. Standardization of legal terminology is essential because legal terms have an exact meaning and uniformity throughout the country is extremely important. A group of us including Lucile Olsen and David Watson were housed in horrible working conditions. Ask Lucile and Dave about the gourmet meals, the signed Tiffany lamps, an original Rodin statue and the other inconveniences of Meadowbrook. A manual of approximately 900 legal terms was put together and used by two pilot classes of the interpreters' training workshop at Wayne University — consisting in length of three weeks each. Participants in the workshop like Hedy Miller spent a leisurely three weeks working from 7:30 a.m. until officially adjourning each night at 10:30 p.m. At the end of each workshop each participant received a certificate of completion of the course. After each course, each participant was evaluated by a special evaluation team from RID. Thirty-five out of 36 participants received Legal Interpreters Certification from RID.

We have received preliminary approval for another grant which will allow further refinement of the manual. Additional courses are to be given at Wayne, CSUN and two other locations. In addition to this, two video tapes will be produced. One for judges, prosecutors and defense counselors and the other for law enforcement officials. The main intent is to advise them of the problems the deaf have when brought in contact with the criminal justice system, and to educate them on the proper use of qualified interpreters. Needless to say, this has been an exciting year.

News From The Home Office

By the time this column appears RID members will have received a copy of the "Living with Crisis" report presented to the RID Annual Meeting in Washington, D. C., on October 25, 1975. As of January 1, 1976, the home office has received a gift of \$1,000 from Uriel C. Jones, Sr., Stillwater, Oklahoma; \$100 from Henry Olson, Delavan, Wisconsin, and \$200 from the Georgia RID. In each instance a copy of the report sent to selected persons motivated the financial gifts. It is hoped that all RID members and chapters will feel led to follow these examples of "carrying your own brick." The letter accompanying the Georgia RID check follows:

December 16, 1975

Mr. Carl J. Kirchner, President
Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf
P. O. Box 1339
Washington, D. C. 20013

Dear Carl:

Just a short note to bring you up-to-date on some of the things we are doing down under, and to bring a little Christmas to the RID.

First of all, the 1975 GRID Convention/Workshop held on November 14-15 was very successful, necessarily so with the assistance of Ralph Neesam and Agnes Foret. Attendance was around 68 registered participants.

Now for the Christmas: The GRID has decided to contribute another \$200 to the NRID this year. Hope it helps a little bit. We are now trying to get our "bricks" coming in for the 1976 year through various projects, with a main thrust through getting a 100% registration of our membership with the NRID and all subsequent new members will be asked to join too. Our goal—at least 200 members by August.

We are also donating \$25 to the Florida Chapter to help with their convention fund-raising efforts. We do want Florida to have a successful national convention. These two donations just about wipe out our chapter finances and forces us to dip into our savings account, but I am confident we can build this back up into a healthy sum before too long.

We have finally completed our standard sign language courses—Manual Communications I, II, III, and IV—and are now working on developing the curriculum and materials for a four-quarters interpreters course. During the fall quarter alone we established over 38 sign language classes all over the state, and this does not include those others offered by the churches and other organizations. We have also been invited to give presentations and lectures of our sign language courses in other states, having already done one in Nashville. New Orleans, Knoxville, Charlotte and many others are on the tentative waiting list. We had our first workshop for teachers of sign language last October with over 25 participants and are now planning two or three more for FY 76. Our aim is—to standardize teaching and techniques of the sign language with impetus toward becoming interpreters, which is in line with the NITC efforts.

Finally, I am real pleased and happy to be elected to the board of directors. Honestly, I never thought for a moment I would be elected and I certainly hope I don't disappoint my supporters!!!

Again, hope the donation helps some. And on behalf of the GRID members and the board, I wish to extend to you and your family and the home office staff, the season's greetings and hopes for a real successful New Year.

With kindest regards, I am
William H. Peace /s/
President, GRID

The National Culturama

By SALLYPAT DOW

The Cultural Program is still very much alive in New Jersey!

Ever-active Shirley Lerner sends word of the fourth NJAD Cultural Festival in her state. It was held at the Playboy Club Hotel, McAfee, New Jersey, under the auspices of the New Jersey Association of the Deaf convention and had a good turnout. The Saturday afternoon rehearsal of the Miss NJAD drew seven young misses. In bathing suits they paraded near the pool before undecided judges. The contest was continued in the evening at a banquet before 870 people. The lovely young ladies were all clad in evening gowns.

Teresa McCall of Neptune, New Jersey, was the final selection of the

judges and was crowned Miss New Jersey of the Deaf of 1975-76. Runnerup was Debbie Curcanin and Marie Frigerio came in third.

Following this was the Sunday morning's program in which 20 entrants participated in the Cultural Festival. Several of the entrants gave demonstrations of their hobbies. The winners included:

Marion Boyd and George Jolin Jr., Personal Hobby section

Denise Eroclino and Joan Klein, Art Work

Mary Reid and Cira Saetta, Dress-making

Mitzi Barnabei and Karl Kovach, Painting

Morris Steiner and Stanley Teger,

Tracy Harris New Mexico Pageant Winner



NEW MEXICO PAGEANT—Models, left to right: Bonnie Ramsey, Barbara Smith, Gloria Delgado, Phyllis Fletcher, Kyleen Wing. In the background is Don Bradford, one of the New Mexico Pageant judges. (Photo credit: Jo Santiago)

The Land of Enchantment will send Tracy Harris to the NAD Convention in Houston next July to compete in the 1976 Miss Deaf America Pageant.

Tracy is a University of New Mexico student majoring in special education. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harris, live in Moriarty, New Mexico. First runnerup is Renee Poyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Poyer of Albuquerque. Renee is a home economics major at Gallaudet College.

Dorothy Crider, chairman, is to be highly commended for her work of coordinating the pageant. Because of the small number of contestants in New Mexico who were eligible to participate, it was decided to hold a modeling show

during the competition. Sara Hovda, professional model and NMRID member, served as commentator of this feature. Modeling along with three professional models were Gloria Delgado, Phyllis Fletcher and Bonnie Ramsey (former Miss Deaf Florida).

Judges for the pageant competition were Ruth Fletcher Brown, education specialist with the New Mexico Department of Education; Don Bradford, mathematician at Los Alamos; and Dr. Thomas Dillon, retired principal of the New Mexico School for the Deaf in Santa Fe. Master of ceremonies was Clarence Falvey of Las Vegas, New Mexico. Bob Durio, president of the New Mexico Association of the Deaf, presented the trophies and flowers.

Tracy succeeds Joyce Bates, the first titleholder, to the crown.

Photography

Marie Joline, Knitting

Norma Scanna, Quilting

Congratulations, New Jersey. Let's hear from the rest of you. I am still at 3001 Henry Hudson Parkway, Riverdale, New York 10463 TTY 212-796-8270.—SallyPat.

Announcements For NAD Offices

Announcements for National Association of the Deaf offices (as per Article III, Section 2e) should be sent to the Editor for free listing. Announcements will be limited to name, address and the office sought.

The Deaf American

Schools for the deaf, colleges and club athletic schedules and results are needed for THE DEAF AMERICAN's "Hotline Sports" section. Send such material to Mr. Charley Whisman, DA Hotline Sports Editor, 4316 North Carrollton Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46205.

HOTLINE SPORTS

AAAD Regional Basketball Tournaments

February 27-29: Midwest (MAAD) Tournament, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Headquarters, Holiday Inn Downtown.

March 4-6: Southwest (SWAAD) Tournament, Austin, Texas. Headquarters, Villa Capri Motor Inn.

March 5-6: Southeast (SEAAD) Tournament, Charlotte, North Carolina. Headquarters, Holiday Inn—Woodlawn.

March 5-6: Northwest (NWAAD) Tournament, Salt Lake City, Utah. Headquarters,

Travelodge Inn.

March 5-6: Central (CAAD) Tournament, Toledo, Ohio. Headquarters, Commodore Perry Motor Inn.

March 5-7: Farwest (FAAD) Tournament, Los Angeles, California. Headquarters, Sheraton-West Hotel.

March 12-14: Eastern (EAAD) Tournament, New York City, New York. Headquarters, Sheraton Heights.

44th Annual Eastern Schools (Division 11)

Basketball Tournament, Rhode Island School, Providence

Mill Neck, N.Y. 69, Gov. Baxter, Me. 40
Rome, N.Y. 60, Rhode Island 58
Lexington, N.Y. 66, Rochester, N.Y. 31
Austine, Vt. 79, Mystic, Conn. 46
Rhode Island 77, Gov. Baxter, Me. 53
Mystic, Conn. 45, Rochester, N.Y. 43
Mill Neck, N.Y. 71, Rome, N.Y. 58
Lexington, N.Y. 52, Austine, Vt. 32
7th Place and 8th Place

Gov. Baxter, Me. 65, Rochester, N.Y. 55
5th Place and 6th Place (Consolation Winner)

Rhode Island 70, Mystic, Conn. 47
3rd Place and 4th Place

Rome, New York 60, Austine, Vt. 53
Winner and Runner up
Lexington, New York 50, Mill Neck, N.Y. 32

All Stars: First Team—Don Sellick, Mill Neck; Tom Wescott, Rome; Joe Garth, Lexington; Jamie Tucker, Austine; and Jock Ferreira, Rhode Island. Second Team—James Hinchcliffe, Lexington; Bill Lovick, Rhode Island; Kevin Johnson, Mill Neck; Kevin O'Donnell, Rochester; and Bob Ryan, Rome. "Horse" Winner—Dan Sellick, Mill Neck. Foul shooting Contest Winner—Mill Neck Team.

WSD Club Invitational Basketball

Chicago Silent Club 90, Milwaukee Silent Club 37
Madison Silent Club 67, Milwaukee Martin Luther King 26
Technical Voc. Institute 58, Rib Mountain Silent Club 45
Chicago Silent Club 82, Madison Silent Club 58
St. Paul Silent Club 89, Technical Voc. Institute 59

Tournament, Delavan, Wisconsin

Madison Silent Club 82, Technical Voc. Institute 60
Chicago Silent Club 104, St. Paul Silent Club 100
Standings: 1st—Chicago Silent Club; 2nd—St. Paul Silent Club; 3rd—Madison Silent Club.
Leading scorer: 99 points—Schenecker, Madison Silent Club.

5th Annual Indiana Girls Invitational Basketball Tournament

(Round Robin)

John Marshall 42, Kentucky 12
Indiana 48, St. Rita 29
Kentucky 31, St. Rita 27
Indiana 38, John Marshall 37
John Marshall 48, St. Rita 9
Indiana 49, Kentucky 29

Team	Won	Lost
Indiana	3	0
Marshall	2	1
Kentucky	1	2
St. Rita	0	3

Most Valuable Player—Vicki Marlowe, Indiana.

1976 Bowling Schedule

March 13: San Francisco, California.
March 20: Detroit, Michigan
March 20: Omaha, Nebraska.
April 3: Des Moines, Iowa.
April 10: St. Louis, Missouri.
April 23-25: Great Lakes Deaf Bowling Tournament, Buffalo, New York.
May 1: Chicago, Illinois (CCD).

May 14 and 15: Dixie Bowling Tournament, Birmingham, Alabama.
May 15: Minneapolis, Minnesota.
May 22 and 23: Ohio State Bowling Tournament, Lorain.
May 28-30: Pacific Coast Bowling Tournament, Anaheim, California.
July 14-17: World's Bowling Tournament, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mason-Dixon Basketball Tourney At Cave Spring, Georgia

Virginia 67, Louisiana 43
Mississippi 63, Kentucky 49
Georgia 76, Virginia 48
South Carolina 69, Florida 47
Alabama 61, Tennessee 40
North Carolina 76, Mississippi 63
Florida 63, Louisiana 37
Tennessee 41, Kentucky 31
Georgia 87, South Carolina 61
Alabama 65, North Carolina 59
Florida 58, Virginia 56
Mississippi 61, Tennessee 42
Consolation Game (5th Place)
Mississippi 59, Florida 57
Third Place Game
South Carolina 57, North Carolina 55
Championship Game
Georgia 87, Alabama 43

Prep Basketball Scores

Missouri 45, Kansas 38
Ohio 81, Indiana 52
Ohio 85, Kentucky 41

Prep (Girls) Basketball

Indiana 52, Ohio 19

Gallaudet Basketball

Gallaudet 53, Coppin State College 100
Gallaudet 53, Southeastern University 108
Gallaudet 58, Philadelphia College of Pharm. and Science 92
Gallaudet 75, Shenandoah 72
Gallaudet's season record is 3 wins and 8 losses.

Deaf Clubs Basketball

Memphis 72, North Little Rock 71
Los Angeles 114, Riverside, Cal. 54
Golden West 60, San Diego 40
Los Angeles 88, Baptist Yth., Col. 31
Los Angeles 112, Golden West 30
Golden West 65, Riverside 55
Baptist Yth., Col. 80, Golden West 39
Oakland, Col. 60, Golden West 22
Golden West 79, Pilgrim Luth. 77
Los Angeles 92, Oakland 57
Union League 75, Long Island 61
Pelicans, NYC 99, Long Island 78
Imperials, NYC 79, Pelicans, NYC 69
Imperials, NYC 82, Long Island 61
Imperials, NYC 52, Trenton 48
Imperials, NYC 79, Union League 71
Philadelphia SAC 54, Union League 52 (O.T.)
Dallas, Texas 68, North Little Rock 54
Dallas, Texas 63, Austin, Texas 62
Houston, Texas 102, Dallas, Texas 70
Dallas, Texas 67, North Little Rock 53
Dallas, Texas 79, Little Rock 74
Union League 75, Long Island 43
Block G, D.C. 73, MWAD, D.C. 68
MWAD, D.C. 88, Capital City, D.C. 52
Baptist, D.C. 59, MWAD, D.C. 57
MWAD, D.C. 107, Capital City, D.C. 77
Baptist, D.C. 54, Hyattsville, Md. 53
Baptist, D.C. 79, Capital City, D.C. 55
Hyattsville, Md. 43, Capital City, D.C. 22
MWAD, D.C. 77, Union League, NYC 74
Olathe, Kansas 91, Wichita, Kansas 19

40th Annual Deaf Prep Football Story

Powerful North Carolina Is Definitely No. 1 and Bear Craig Brown is Definitely Player of Year; Texas, Missouri, Florida and Arkansas were Other Potent Elevens; Charles Osler of Arkansas Wins Coach of Year Honors Over Several Fine Grid Mentors

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

1500 North Coalter Street, B-6 — Staunton, Virginia 24401

Below are results of games between deaf prep elevens during the 1975 campaign. Most of them were homecoming games:

Virginia 14, Maryland 0
West Virginia 14, Maryland 6
Virginia 10, West Virginia 0
American 26, Maryland 0
Fanwood 6, American 3
MT. AIRY 20, AMERICAN 0

Kansas 31, Iowa 14
Wisconsin 16, Minnesota 0
Tennessee 39, Kentucky 0
West Virginia 64, Kentucky 6
Indiana 44, Kentucky 6
Illinois 8, Kansas 0
Missouri 14, Kansas 0
MISSOURI 48, WISCONSIN 0

Michigan 12, Wisconsin 10
Indiana 50, Michigan 6
WISCONSIN 14, INDIANA 12

Louisiana 10, Georgia 7
Louisiana 28, Mississippi 6
Alabama 50, Mississippi 12
Arkansas 34, Mississippi 6
Alabama 35, Louisiana 8

Tennessee 16, Virginia 6
South Carolina 26, Tennessee 6
Alabama 15, Tennessee 6
Alabama 42, South Carolina 20
Florida 33, South Carolina 6
Florida 59, Georgia 0
FLORIDA 35, ALABAMA 7

NO. CAROLINA 58, W. VIRGINIA 20
NO. CAROLINA 61, VIRGINIA 6
NO. CAROLINA 70, MARYLAND 6
NO. CAROLINA 44, SO. CAROLINA 6

Note: West Virginia beat Rome, N. Y. in eight-man football, 70-0.

Selecting the National Deaf Prep Eleven, the Player of the Year and the Coach of the Year proved to be the toughest for us in 40 years, as the 1975 season saw FIVE truly great teams.

First, let's take a look at the 1975 season records of deaf prep elevens as follows:

	East	L	T	Pts.	Opp.
Mt. Airy (Pa.)	4	3	1	70	70
Fanwood (N.Y.)	4	3	0	92	99
American (Conn.)	2	5	0	55	53
Virginia	2	7	0	68	244
West Virginia	5	4	0	284	136
Maryland	0	9	0	24	234
	Central				
Wisconsin	7	2	0	232	108
Illinois	6	2	0	122	45
Indiana	3	5	0	120	176
Michigan	1	7	0	82	316
Kentucky	1	6	0	38	243

FEBRUARY 1976



THE FOOTBALL HARVEST—North Carolina School for the Deaf got a championship trophy for tying two other schools in the Appalachian 1-A conference and placed five players on the all-conference team. The players from left are Jerome Moore, 160-pound senior defensive back; Darrell Milsaps, 165-pound junior defensive tackle; the fabulous Craig Brown, who was named Deaf Prep Football Player of the Year; J. J. Williams, 6-2, 180-pound senior offensive tackle, and Roosevelt Odom, 6-1, 185-pound senior linebacker, who was a major reason why the Bears blanked Edneyville, 6-0, and held eight of their opponents to one touchdown or less. Insert is Head Coach Harold Deuel.

	Midwest				
Missouri	8	2	0	325	76
Kansas	4	5	0	125	148
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—
	Farwest				
Riverside (Calif.)	2	5	0	65	208
Washington	3	4	1	74	83
Berkeley (Calif.)	3	5	0	72	146
	Southeast				
North Carolina	9	1	0	357	75
Florida	8	2	0	330	88
Alabama	6	3	0	224	149
South Carolina	5	5	0	116	209
Tennessee	3	7	0	126	158
Georgia	0	10	0	44	353
	Southwest				
Texas	9	1	0	253	130
Arkansas	8	2	0	178	60
Oklahoma	2	6	0	124	172
Louisiana	3	5	0	72	143
Mississippi	1	9	0	87	380

North Carolina had famous Brown brothers, Jerome and Craig. Jerome completed his brilliant prep career last June, and we wondered how Craig would fare without Jerome during the 1975 grid season. Well, Craig did perform brilliantly.

One of the finest small-sized high school football players in the state of North Carolina, and the best quarterback and tailback of the Appalachian (1-A) Conference, Craig Brown is given credit for NCSD's glowing 9-1-0 record which bolted the Bears into a three-way tie for the conference lead on the final weekend of the 1975 campaign. But a coin toss went in Edneyville High's favor and Edneyville repre-

sented the conference in the first round of the state 1-A playoffs, even though NCSD had beaten its conference representative, 6-0, the week before.

The NCSD Bears missed an undefeated season by just a single point as they lost to Tryon High in their second game of the season, 14-15, and Edneyville defeated Tryon, 20-6. Those three fine clubs shared the conference championship with a 4-1 record each.

In the playoffs for the state 1-A title, Edneyville was beaten by undefeated Robbinsville High, 16-8. After eliminating Robbinsville in the semis, 36-14, Maxton High scored 86 points while limiting North Duplin High to eight in claiming the State Class A football championship, and finished the season 13-0-0.

As a result of the playoffs, Maxton, Robbinsville (11-1-0) and NCSD were rated 1-2-3 respectively in the state, and both Edneyville and Tryon were not listed among the ten top 1-A clubs in the state.

In other conference games, NCSD defeated Cherokee High, 28-8; Rosmon High, 18-6, and Polk Central, 6-2, and ended its regular season in a non-conference game by walloping Cullowhee

High, 52-6. By defeating four deaf prep elevens by awesome margins, the NCSB Bears averaged 35.7 points per game and allowed but 7.5 by opponents. Coach Harold Deuel and his assistants, Garrett Walker and Ken Michaels, deserve commendation for their efforts. This was the best record since the Bears played in the State 1-A finals back in 1961, losing by just one point, 13-12, to Warsaw High.

However, the biggest factor was Craig Brown. A 5-foot-8, 165-pound senior from Raleigh, he was the player who moved the Bears, dividing playing time equally between quarterback and tailback.

In 10 games, Brown rushed for 1,267 yards in 180 carries, an average of 7.0 yards per carry. He rushed for 23 touchdowns, and eight two-point conversions, and even kicked one extra point. He also returned two kickoffs for touchdowns, giving him a total of 167 points for the season.

When he wasn't scoring himself he was active in seeing that his teammates got in the end zone. As a thrower who could pass with either hand, he completed 23 of 62 attempts for 436 yards, 10 touchdowns and two conversions. Thus, the NCSB star accounted for 229 points in the 10 games.

His contributions to the team went even further than that. He returned seven kickoffs for 245 yards, an average of 35 yards a return, and returned four punts for 26 yards. He also did the

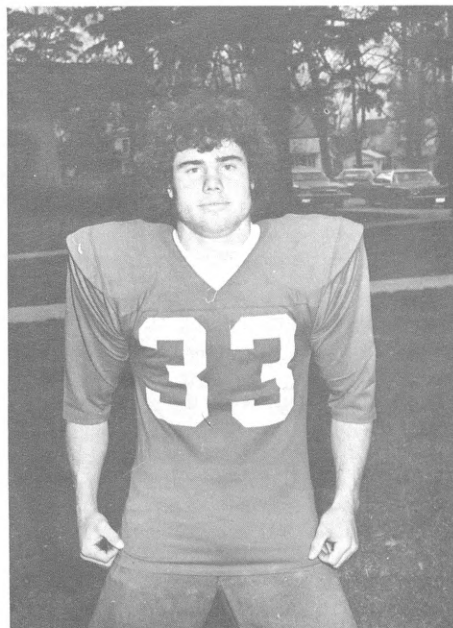
punting, averaging about 30 yards, and played defense and was responsible for 6 of 18 interceptions recorded by the NCSB Bears this season.

In all, Brown accounted for 1,974 yards running, passing, returning and receiving. That averaged to 197 yards and 22.9 points per game.

Brown is most proud of his scoring record. The 25 touchdowns he accounted for broke a 13-year-old school record of 23 set by Charles Crowe back in 1962. And with his 167 points, Brown was the top scorer in the state of North Carolina as well among deaf prepsters in the country. And he became the fourth highest scorer in 40 years. The three others were Lee Montez of Texas, 239 points in 1947; Willie Forest of Illinois, 206 points in 1969, and Wallace Hughes of Tennessee, 190 points in 1967.

We would say that Craig Brown was the best high school back in the country, hearing or deaf. We saw him play in two games and his skill was almost beyond comparison even though his individual statistics may be misleading. He is our choice as the 1975 Deaf Prep Football Player of the Year and because of him NCSB is definitely the No. 1 Deaf Prep Eleven in the country.

Like North Carolina, Texas had a glittering 9-1-0 worksheet, and like North Carolina, TSD was in three-way tie for the District 29A championship with Dripping High and Stockdale High; however, Stockdale won the coin flip



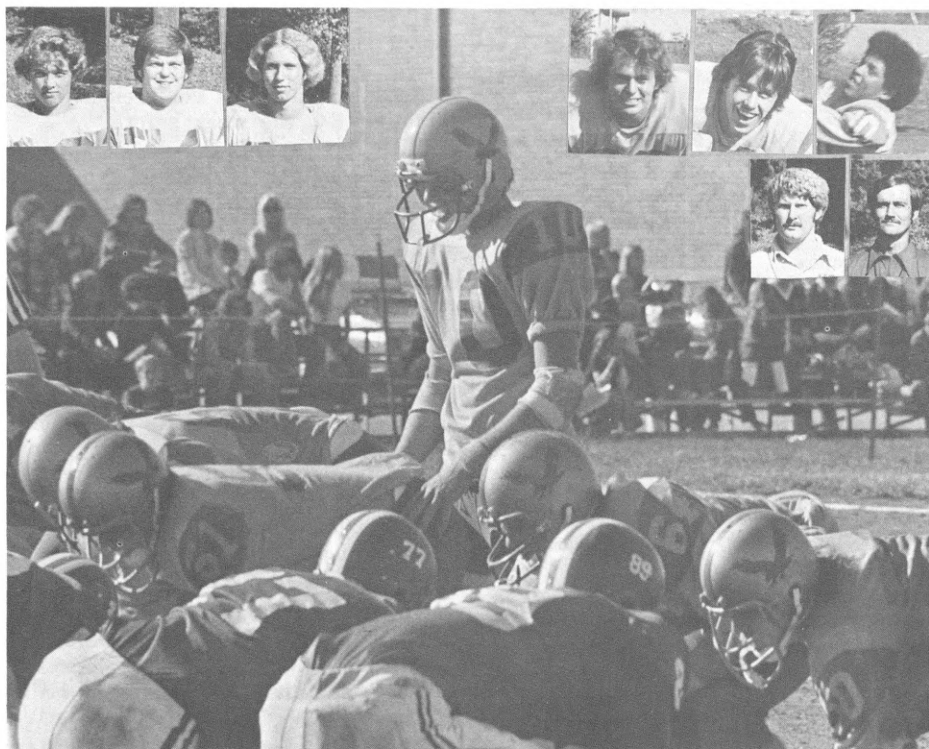
STANDOUT LINEMAN—Robin Ladd of Wisconsin, a 5-9, 180-pound junior, played fullback in WSD's wishbone attack and was defensive nose guard. Defensively he was a standout with 120 tackles and 8 quarterback sacks in 9 games. He also had 3 fumble recoveries and one blocked punt. He is one of four repeaters on Kruger's All-American team.

to advance to the bidistrict game with the District 30A representative. Stockdale's coin came up tails and both Dripping Springs' and TSD's coins came up heads. The three teams ended up as District 29A tri-champions nevertheless as all had 4-1 district records.

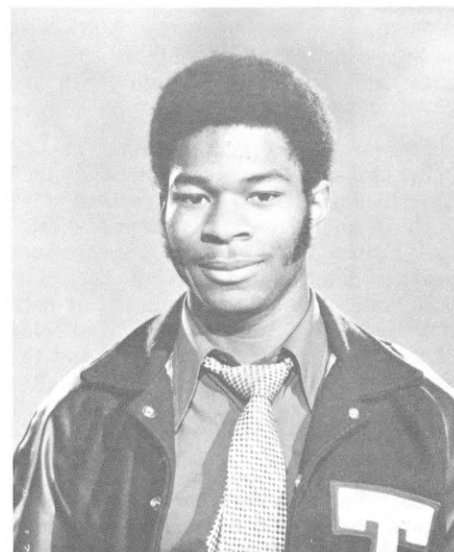
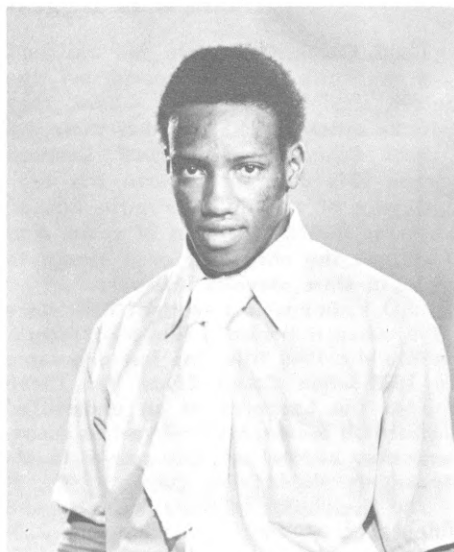
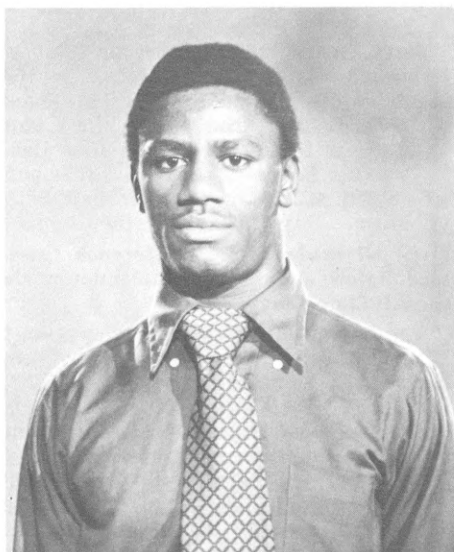
After winning five straight non-district games against San Antonio Healy Murphy High (28-6), Austin St. Stephens High (33-0), Granger High (29-16), Houston Memorial Hall High (7-6) and San Marcus Academy (41-24), the TSD Rangers opened district action with Marion and defeated the Bulldogs, 16-6. Then came the one-two punch of Stockdale and Dripping Springs.

Stockdale took advantage of TSD's second quarter and a sick Larry Thompson to topple the Rangers for their lone loss of the season, 39-13. Larry was well for the Dripping Springs Tigers, however, and TSD turned back the top-ranked Tigers 34-6. The Rangers finished by whipping Blanco High, 26-7, and defending champion Comfort High, 26-20. While it did not seem so at the time, these last two wins were very important. Dripping Springs had rebounded from its loss to TSD to beat previously unbeaten Stockdale, 14-8, to throw the district into a three-way tie. Stockdale, 9-1-0, advanced to the quarterfinals before losing to Falls City, third ranked Class A in the state.

And like North Carolina, Texas had the famous Thompson brothers, Ivory and Larry. Ivory graduated last June and Larry showed a lot of talent without the help of Ivory during the 1975 campaign as the 185-pound, 6-1, senior gained 1,858 yards on 248 carries and



FINEST MISSOURI ELEVEN IN 40 YEARS—Here Rick Ward looks over the situation. A 180-pound, 6-0 senior, Rick was the best quarterback to come out of Missouri School for the Deaf, which ended the 1975 campaign with a glittering 8-2-0 record. Players pictured above were the top performers of the Fighting Eagles. They all made the Central All-District team. From left: Rick Ward, John Drury, Ken Shuller, Dennis Bacon, Mike Skaggs and Elvin Woods. The gentlemen below are Head Coach Bob Alexander (left) and Assistant Coach Roger Davis.



TEXAS RANGER STARS—Mainstays of the Texas School for the Deaf Rangers that posted a highly successful 9-1-0 season, left to right: Larry Thompson, Gary Black and Nathaniel Fifer. They all were members of the TSD 400-yard relay team that set a new American Deaf record with a 43.1 clocking last spring.

scored 19 touchdowns. In all these categories—carries, yards, points and touchdowns, Thompson led TSD, District 29A and all of Central Texas. Larry also caught two passes for 28 yards and returned three kickoffs for 95 yards. He won the deaf prep total offense title with 1,978 yards, four more than Craig Brown.

And Thompson's 349-yards rushing in the 41-24 win over SMA was the 15th best single-game effort in Texas school-

boy records (all classes) and the fifth best Class A performance since the formation of that class in 1951.

Thompson was named All-District and All-Central Texas for three straight years, and we have yet to hear if he made the All-State team.

Texas also had three players named to the All-District team, quarterback and defensive back Kent Reneau, offensive and defensive end Nathaniel Fifers and end, halfback and defensive back Gary Black.

Slater Turns Florida Around

Bad knees kept Mike Slater from following in the footsteps of his dad, Walt (University of Tennessee tailback great in the 1940's), but the 29-year-old has taken up where his father left off as far as coaching is concerned.

Walt Slater built Ketterlinus and St. Augustine High into grid powers in Florida after his professional football days were over. Son Mike has rejuvenated the Florida Deaf Dragons into a 8-2-0 team, the best record at the school in 25 years when the Dragons were 7-2-0 under Ron Rush in 1951.

Mike starred at St. Augustine High and played freshman ball at the University of Tennessee before a pair of balky knees ruled out further activity. It was in Knoxville that Mike became interested in education of the deaf and he's now dedicated to preparing deaf youngsters for major college careers.

Young Slater won in his first year at the St. Augustine-based school, but he posted a head coaching record of 15-12-2 at Tennessee before coming home.

While Slater is proud of all his Dragons, he has a special feeling toward Sammy Kirksey, the only blind (legally) player on the squad. "He's a real hit-

ter," said Slater of the 6-3, 242-pound Kirksey.

Senior Jerome Jackson was the Dragon top offensive player, having rushed for 1,166 yards on 113 carries in 10 games and scored 132 points. Jackson was a 195-pounder with speed.

A pair of two-way junior guards who Slater feels have a big football future are 5-10, 203 Len Joyce and 6-0, 195 Joe Hunter. A "picture book blocker" is how Coach Slater describes Lee Hartzell, 6-4, 196-pound senior center who had played in that spot for three years. The Dragons had another fine tall player in 6-5, 191-pound senior Bill Tibbott who played starting tackle offensively and defensively for three years.

The FSD Dragons were defeated by two of top State Class A teams in Hastings High (6-0) and St. Joseph Academy (20-18), while posting wins over Tampa Berkeley Prep (47-12), Ocala Marion Academy (37-6), Baldwin High (21-0), Alabama Deaf (35-7), Jacksonville University Christian (20-15), South Carolina Deaf (33-6), Georgia Deaf (59-0) and Jacksonville Trinity Christian (60-16).

Missouri Eagles Rated Tenth In State Class A

The Missouri School for the Deaf was one of two surprise deaf prep elevens of the 1975 season. The first game on September 5, 1975, found the Eagles playing cross county rival North Callaway High, a 2-A school (MSD is a 1-A club). The Eagles came away with a 14-0 score, holding North Callaway to 114 yards total offense.

The second game was against last year's Deaf National Champions, the Wisconsin Firebirds. Last year the Firebirds beat MSD, 18-8, but this year was different as MSD overpowered Wisconsin, 48-0.

The third game of the season was probably the toughest game of the year for MSD against a new team, Hardin Central High. Tied at half, 14-all, the Eagles came back and scored once in the third quarter and in the fourth period, thus winning a hard fought 30-14 encounter.

The Eagles faced Western High in their fourth game. In this game MSD won easily, 42-0, and posted its third shutout in four games.

In their fifth game MSD Eagles faced an unbeaten Milan High eleven, losing 21-14. Milan finished the year 9-0-1 and was ranked fifth in the state of Missouri, losing in the semifinals of the state playoffs.

The Missouri Military Academy was the next test for MSD, with the Eagles winning, 42-6. MSD piled up 412 total yards to MMA's total of 94 yards.

The next game was with the Kansas Deaf. The Eagles won 14-0 over a tough KSD team.

The Montgomery City Wildcats were next, MSD rolled up 313 total yards to Montgomery City's 82 total yards. The Eagles won, 53-0, for their fifth shutout

in eight games.

Next came Van-Far High. MSD won, 54-14. This win put MSD as the seventh ranked team in Missouri with one game to play.

MSD was in a good position at this point with eight wins and one loss. The Eagles had to beat North Shelby High to go to the state playoffs. MSD had beaten North Shelby the previous year to knock them out of the playoffs. MSD came out strong and at half-time led 14-0. But, on the first play of the second half MSD fumbled and the momentum switched to North Shelby, for a comeback that beat MSD, 21-14, and knocked the Eagles out of the state playoffs.

MSD finished the year with an 8-2-0 record and No. 10 in Missouri 1-A football, the best MSD team in 40 years.

Coach Bob Alexander ended his third year as head coach at MSD. He previously was an assistant to Coach Clarence Davis until Davis retired from coaching. Alexander had 180-pound, 6-0 senior Richard Ward, the best quarterback to come out of MSD.

Alexander also had five other fine players who together with Rick Ward made the Central All-District team: John Drury, 218-pound senior tackle; Dennis Bacon, 205-pound junior guard; Elvin Woods, 150-pound senior end; Mike Skaggs, 185-pound senior tackle, and Ken Shuller, 165-pound junior halfback. Ken was the only player to be named to the All-District team on offense and defense. On defense he was the No. 1 end in 1-A football in the state. He had 65 unassisted tackles and 3 blocked punts. On offense he had 9 touchdowns and 13 two-point conversions for a total of 80 points.

Arkansas Is Biggest Surprise Of The Year

Head Coach Osler and his assistant Wayne Smith would like to set the record straight right away. **Sure, they will be quick to tell you that their Arkansas School for the Deaf Leopard eleven this past season won the football title of the Grand Prairie Conference for the first time in 27 years. And ASD was the only deaf prep eleven to enter in state playoffs this year.**

ASD hadn't won a football title since 1948, when it posted a fine 6-2-1 record. Before the 1948 title, the last one came in 1938 when Coach Clyde Van Cleve guided the Leopards to an undefeated and untied season, his first year as coach, amassing a total of 250 points to its opponents' 46 in nine games.

The Ketchum brothers (Ronnie the linebacker, Stanley, the tackle) and 225-pound tackle Mike Johnson and 175-pound linebacker Dennis Robinson anchored a defense that allowed just 34 points in the Leopards' 8-1-0 regular season.

Jerry Belew, 190-pound senior, quarterbacked an offense that rolled to 159 points, while Ronnie Ketchum averaged 85 yards rushing from his halfback slot in the veer formation. Little Rias Davies was the Leopards' outside threat and alternated at the other back spot with Robinson. Ray Bright was the flanker.

They all made the all-conference team. And Belew and Stanley Ketchum made the All-State Class B team.

The Leopards' only defeat was against Woodlawn High, a non-conference team, 6-0. They defeated Vilonia High, 7-2; Harding High, 6-0; DeValls Bluff High, 14-6; Mayflower High, 29-8; Cotton Plant High 10-6; Palestine High, 15-5; Wheatley High, 44-0, and Mississippi Deaf, 34-6.

After copping the conference title with 5-0-0 record, the ASD Leopards played against Norphlet High in the first round of the State Class B playoffs and lost a tough game, 26-19. And ASD finished the season with a fine 8-2-0 record, best since 1938.

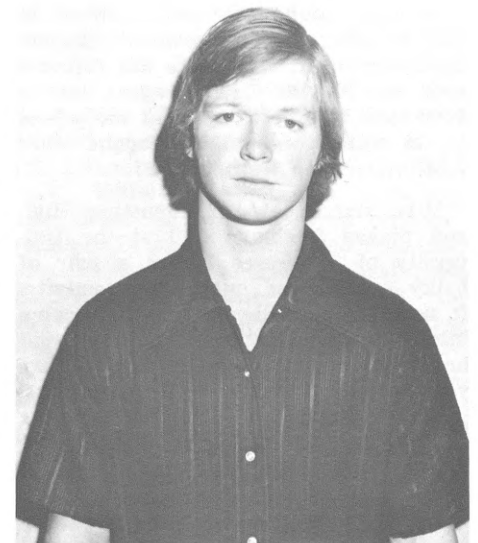
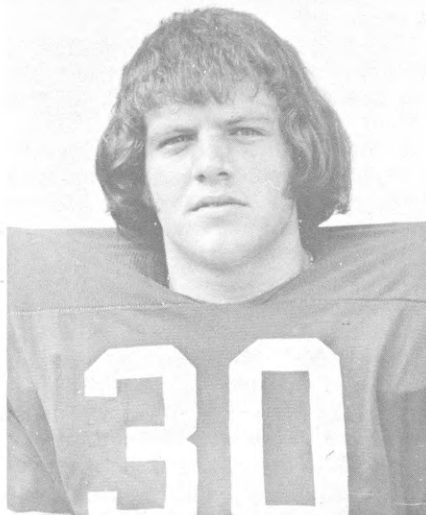
Larry Thompson Takes Rushing Crown

Larry Thompson of Texas won the rushing crown with 1,858 yards. Others who had rushed more than 1,000 yards this year were Dennis Hill of Alabama (1,512), Craig Brown of North Carolina (1,267), Mike Diehl of Kansas (1,201), Jerome Jackson of Florida (1,166) and Bobby Cody of Oklahoma (1,118). **Jerome Jackson had the best average per carry —10.3.**

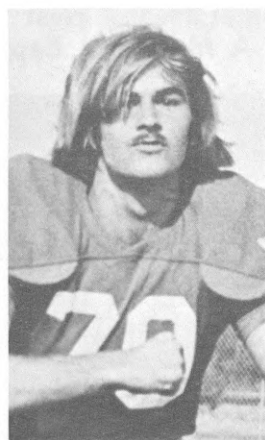
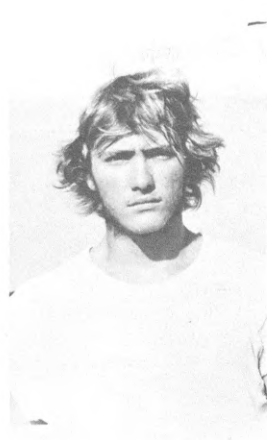
Besides Larry Thompson (1,978) and Craig Brown (1,974), there were seven other deaf prepsters who had a total offense of more than 1,000 yards: Bobby Cody of Oklahoma (1,567), Jerry Belew of Arkansas (1,480), Jerome Jackson (1,260), Anthony Hughes of Alabama (1,500), Rick Ward of Missouri (1,348), Donald Scott of South Carolina (1,215) and Marty Olney of Michigan 1,133.

Wade Thomas of Virginia took to the air the most times, 120, but Donald Scott, a South Carolina sophomore, had the most completions, 45, and for most yardage, 832, and threw 10 touchdowns. Rusty Scott of South Carolina led the receivers with 28 catches, also in yardage gained, 562 yards and had seven touchdown receptions. Stanley Houston of North Carolina and Nathaniel Fifer each snared seven scoring tosses, too. And Craig Brown also tossed 10 TDs.

John Miranda, 16-year-old junior of Riverside, became the best punter in CSDR history, averaging 42.1 per punt. He led a very snug group of punters, when he punted 20 times for 842 yards. John Baum of Florida was runnerup with



1,000 YARD RUSHERS—Six deaf players rushed more than 1,000 yards during the 1975 campaign. Left to right: Dennis Hill, 230-pound fullback of Alabama (1,512 yards), Mike Diehl, 190-pound fullback of Kansas (1,201), and Bobby Cody, 150-pound halfback of Oklahoma (1,118). All are seniors.



TOP DRAGON PLAYERS—They were the main reason why Florida School for the Deaf, with Mike Slater in his first year as head coach, had the best football team in its history. Left to right: Jerome Jackson, 195-pound, 6-0 senior halfback; Len Joyce, 203-pound junior guard and kicker; Lee Hartzell, 196-pound, 6-4 senior center; Bill Tibbott, 191-pound, 6-5 senior tackle, and John Baum, skinny end and punter. They were nominated to the all-sectional team, the last step before the All-State team is selected.

a 40.3 average per punt, punting 21 times for 847 yards.

If there is an All-American kicker, Len Joyce, 203-pound junior of Florida, has it. He kicked a total of 2,756 yards on 53 kicks for a 52.0 yard average. Others averaging more than 40 yards per kick were Bobby Sharp of Kansas (48.0), Kent Reneau of Texas (46.8), Arnold Ross of North Carolina (46.7), Robin Ladd of Wisconsin (45.1), John Carnaggio of Maryland (44.5), Charles Facemyre of West Virginia (41.4), and Paul Tweed of South Carolina (40.5).

Dennis Hill of Alabama missed only three extra points all season, making 19 of 22 attempts. Kent Reneau of Texas kicked 21 of 29 attempts and one field goal for 13 yards. Paul Tweed of South Carolina made 12 out of 14 in extra points. Reggie Berry of Louisiana boot-ed 7 of 11 extra points and made 35-yard field goal against Georgia. Bobby Sharp of Kansas kicked one successful field goal of 27 yards against Iowa, his only attempt all year.

Alabama led in team rushing offense with 3,230 yards in 9 games. Other schools averaging more than 200 yards rushing per game; Florida (2,942), Arkansas (2,902), Texas (2,728), Wisconsin (2,282), North Carolina (2,275), Missouri (2,188), South Carolina (2,139) and Oklahoma (2,101). South Carolina had the best passing attack with 1,344 yards, with Mis-souri, Texas and North Carolina second, third and fourth, respectively, in pass-ing yardage.

The scoring leaders above the 40-point mark:

Defensively, Illinois edged out Arkan-sas in scoring by opponents, 5.5 to 6.0 Arkansas, however, would have had a low scoring defense except for a 26-point yield to Norphlet in the state playoffs.

Individually, Tim Dimiti of winless Georgia led the nation with 159 individ-ual tackles. Others who made more than 100 tackles this year: Stanley Ket-chum of Arkansas (123), Robin Ladd of Wisconsin (120) Lester Brown of North Carolina (107), Willie Luckett of Mississ-ippi (106), Bob Meehan of Mt. Airy (106), Dennis Robinson of Arkansas (105),

Roosevelt Odom of North Carolina (105) and J. J. Williams of North Carolina (103).

Coach of the Year? The top coaches during the 1975 campaign were Harold Deuel of North Carolina, Billy Snowden of Texas, Bob Alexander of Missouri, Mike Slater of Florida, Charles Osler of Arkansas, Bill Remborger of South Caro-lina, Jim Bonds of Illinois and Waldo Cordano of Wisconsin.

Arkansas had its best team since 1938, thanks to Charles Osler with his patience for 10 years. He is our choice as Deaf Prep Coach of the Year.

And special award should go to Dean Porter of Kansas as this is Coach Dean Porter's last season as head coach. He has been at Kansas School as football coach for 12 seasons. His teams have won 54 games and lost 52.

Name and School

	G	TD	PAT	Pts.
Craig Brown, hb & qb, N.C.	10	25	17	167
Jerome Jackson, hb, Fla.	10	21	6	132
Dennis Hill, fb, Ala.	9	18	19	127
Larry Thompson, hb, Tex.	10	19	0	114
Rick Ward, qb, Mo.	10	13	20	98
Dwight Benedict, hb, Ind.	7	15	6	96
Ken Shuller, hb, Mo.	10	9	26	80
Mike Diehl, fb, Kan.	9	11	4	70
David Johnson, fb, W. Va.	9	9	10	64
Robert Milton, hb, S.C.	10	9	6	60

Kruger's 40th Deaf Prep All-American Football Squad

Pos.	Player and School	Age	Wt.	Ht.	Class	Coach
E	Eddie Olson, Iowa	18	160	5-11	Senior	Wichert
E	Rusty Stone, South Carolina	19	170	6-0	Senior	Ramborger
E	Joel Roberts, Illinois	18	170	5-11	Senior	Bonds
E	Nathaniel Fifer, Texas	18	180	6-0	Senior	Snowden
T	Christopher Crawford, American ..	18	200	6-1	Senior	Slappeg
T	J. J. Williams, North Carolina	18	180	6-0	Senior	H. Deuel
T	John Drury, Missouri	18	220	5-11	Senior	Alexander
T	Bill Tibbott, Florida	18	190	6-5	Senior	Slater
G	Jules Guimard, Illinois	18	175	5-11	Senior	Bonds
MG	Robin Ladd, Wisconsin	17	180	5-9	Junior	Cordano
LB	Bobby Meehan, Mt. Airy	18	190	5-10	Senior	Stein
LB	Stanley Ketchum, Arkansas	18	185	5-10	Senior	Osler
LB	Tim Dimitri, Georgia	18	150	5-8	Senior	Waits
C	Lee Hartzell, Florida	18	200	6-4	Senior	Slater
LB	Roosevelt Odom, North Carolina ..	18	185	6-0	Senior	H. Deuel
QB	Rick Ward, Missouri	18	180	6-0	Senior	Alexander
QB	Jerry Belew, Arkansas	18	190	5-10	Senior	Osler
HB	Craig Brown, North Carolina	18	165	5-10	Senior	H. Deuel
HB	Larry Thompson, Texas	18	185	6-1	Senior	Snowden
HB	Jerome Jackson, Florida	18	190	6-0	Senior	Slater
HB	Dwight Benedict, Indiana	18	165	5-10	Senior	Massey
HB	Bobby Cody, Oklahoma	18	150	5-9	Senior	Brown
FB	Dennis Hill, Alabama	18	230	6-3	Senior	Griffies
FB	Mike Diehl, Kansas	18	190	5-10	Senior	Porter
P	John Miranda, Riverside	16	175	6-0	Sophomore	Lanzi
K	Len Joyce, Florida	17	205	5-10	Junior	Slater
K	Kent Reneau, Texas	18	150	6-0	Senior	Snowden

William Heaps First Deaf Deacon In A Maryland Baptist Church



DEAF DEACON—William Heaps, deaf deacon in Bel Air, Maryland, is shown greeting Rev. Lewis MacDonald, pastor of Oak Grove Baptist Church, after the Sunday morning working service.

On January 26, 1975, William Heaps became the first deaf man in a Baptist church in Maryland to be ordained as a deacon. The service which gave Mr. Heaps this distinction took place at Oak Grove Baptist Church in Bel Air, Maryland. Mr. Heaps, a member of Oak Grove for 11 years, was nominated and elected to his position by the members of the almost totally hearing church.

Born on September 14, 1928, Bill Heaps attended and graduated from the Maryland State School for the Deaf in Frederick. For the past 25 years he has been employed by the Harford County Department of Public Works as a heavy equipment operator. He first attended Oak Grove in 1960. It was there in the Silent Sunday School Class that he first met Avenelle, to whom he has been married since 1963.

According to Bill, his initial encounter with religion came during his school days at Frederick. It was not until 1970, after many years at Oak Grove, that he came to know Jesus Christ as his personal Savior. Now as a deacon, Bill performs his "service for God." He attends deacons' meetings monthly, helps

in decision-making regarding church business and serves Communion (The Lord's Supper). He considers prayer an extremely important duty, for it is through this that the will of God is known.

Through this association with the deacons, Bill has had the opportunity to study and learn more extensively about the Bible, which he truly loves. He says that this job has helped him to become a much better person and that he gets along better with his family and those with whom he works.

In addition to these duties, Bill performs many others in his church. He is a member of the Silent Choir, has participated in Youth Activities and is past president of the Silent Sunday School Class.

Indeed, Mr. Heaps takes an active part in the workings of the Oak Grove Baptist Church. The enthusiasm which he radiates as he goes about each task exemplifies his enjoyment of his involvement. He loves God and above all others, his highest goal is to do as God desires of him.


—Roberta R. Caudill

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Workshop On Legal Rights

The National Center for Law and the Deaf (headquarters at Gallaudet College) will have a workshop in Philadelphia, connected with the legal rights of the deaf, on Saturday, March 13. Details regarding topic, place and time are available from the Community Service Center for the Deaf (Community College of Philadelphia, 34 S. 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. TTY: LO 4-1983).

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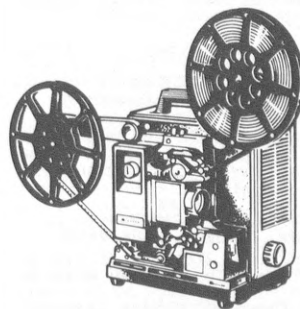
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2100 Kentucky Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46805
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; church services,
11:00 a.m.
Total Communication Used
Grace Nunery, Coordinator for Deaf Ministry
Rev. C. Albert Nunery, Senior Pastor

When in Metropolitan Washington, D.C.,
worship at
WASHINGTON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
7001 New Hampshire Ave., Takoma Park, Md.
Worship Service in the Fireside Room
at 10:30 a.m.
Sunday School for hearing children
Captioned Movies every first Sunday
at 11:45 a.m.
Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor

Other Denominations

IMMANUEL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning
worship, 11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday,
7:30 p.m.

When in the Pacific paradise, visit
HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
3144 Kaunaoa Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
Sunday School 9:15 a.m.; Worship 10:30 a.m.
Wed. Bible Study and Fri. Fellowship 7:00 p.m.
Children's weekday religious education classes
Rev. David Schiewek, pastor
For information call 732-0120

When in Atlanta, Ga., welcome to
CRUSSELLE-FREEMAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
(Non-Denominational)
1304 Allene Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.—Worship 11:00 a.m.
and 7:00 p.m.
Wednesday Bible study and prayer 7:00 p.m.
Rev. Wilber C. Huckleba, pastor
Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH
3520 John Street (Between Texas and
Norvell Ave.) Norfolk, Va. 23513
Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.
WYAH-TV (each Sunday, 2:00 to 2:30 p.m.)
THE DEAF HEAR (Nationwide)
Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

CHRIST'S CHURCH OF THE DEAF
(Non-Denominational)
Meets in First Christian Church building
each Sunday.
Scott and Mynster Streets
Council Bluffs, Iowa
Bible School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:30 a.m.
Duane King, Minister
Mailing address: R. R. 2, Council Bluffs,
Iowa 51501

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OFFICE
430 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill. 69435
Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,
TTY 815-727-6411
All in Joliet area welcome to signed Mass
Service at 10:45 a.m., 3rd Sunday, September
through June.

When in Allentown, Pa., welcome to
LEHIGH VALLEY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
121 South 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101
Services held every fourth Sunday of the
month except July and August at 3:00 p.m.
An Interdenominational Deaf Church
Mrs. Grace A. Boyer, Director of Public
Relations

METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES
373 South Western Avenue
Services in sign language every Thursday
night at 8:00

CALVARY CHAPEL FOR THE DEAF
Irving & E. Green Sts., Allentown, Pa. 18103
Phone (215) 435-7500
Rev. Reuben Jay, Minister to the Deaf; Mrs.
Carol Jay, RID Certified Interpreter
9:30 a.m., Every Sunday, Bible School; 10:45
a.m., Every Sunday, Worship Service
"A Full-Time, Full-Gospel Church"

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES
540 S. Commonwealth Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90020
"Dynamic Prtaching for Today's World"
11:00 a.m. Sunday morning worship interpret-
ed for the deaf.
All visitors receive a cordial welcome.
William B. Bradshaw, B.D., Ph.D., Minister

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CLUB DIRECTORY

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ATLANTA CLUB OF THE DEAF, INC.**
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Atlanta, Georgia 30307
Open Every Friday and Saturday Night

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4747 N. Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill., 60641
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DETROIT ASSOC. OF THE DEAF, INC.
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Come to visit our new club when you are
in Detroit. Open Friday evening,
Saturday and Sunday

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645 West Grand Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94612
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afternoons and evenings
Hubert J. Sellner, secretary

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(Odd Fellows Temple)
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TTY 813-244-2241
Open every 4th Saturday night.

GREATER INDIANAPOLIS DEAF CLUB
1917 E. 46th St. Indianapolis, Ind. 46205
Open Wednesday, Friday and Saturday
evenings
Eugene Schick, president

In Hawaii, it's Aloha (welcome) from . . .
HAWAII CLUB FOR THE DEAF
American Legion Auxiliary Hall
612 McCully Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
2nd Saturday of each month, 7:30 p.m.
Address all mail to:
Mrs. Norma L. Williams, secretary
727 Palani Avenue, Apt. No. 6
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

**HAWAIIAN PARADISE CLUB
FOR THE DEAF**
**HAWAIIAN ATHLETIC CLUB
FOR THE DEAF**
c/o St. Peter's Episcopal Church
1317 Queen Emma St.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
3rd and 4th Saturday of each month
Linda Lambrecht, secretary

When in Houston, you are welcome
to the
**HOUSTON ASSOCIATION OF THE
DEAF, INC.**
606 Boundary St., Houston, Texas 77009
Open Friday and Saturday evenings

LEHIGH ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF
121 S. 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101
Open Friday and Saturday evenings
TTY 215-432-7133
Nelson C. Boyer, secretary

When in New Hampshire, come to the . . .
MANCHESTER DEAF CLUB, INC.
126 Lowell St., Manchester, N. H.
Open every second and fourth Saturday of
each month with free Captioned Movies

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ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF**
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Sunday evenings.
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come and see us.

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3100 East Roosevelt, Phoenix, Ariz.
2nd Saturday of each month except
July and August
Address all mail to:
Mabel Bales
6034 N. 21st St. No. 10
Phoenix, Arizona 85015

**PUGET SOUND ASSOCIATION
OF THE DEAF**
(Seattle in 1974—NAD)
The Greatest and Oldest Club of the Deaf
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Everyone Heartily Welcome.
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Open Friday and Saturday nights.
Sometimes Sunday.
Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month.

**ST. PETERSBURG ASSOCIATION
OF THE DEAF**
4255 56th Ave. North, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Socials every 1st and 3rd Saturday evenings
W. H. Woods, Sr., secretary
3033 39th Ave., N., St. Petersburg, Fla. 33714

SUNSHINE CIRCLE OF THE DEAF
Meets at Los Angeles Club of the Deaf, Inc.
3218 1/2 Main St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90007
Second Thursday of each month, 10:00 a.m.
Tessie Bernstein, corresponding secretary

**THE CHARLES THOMPSON
MEMORIAL HALL**
1824 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55104
The nation's finest social club for the deaf
Established 1916

When in York, Pa., welcome to
**THE YORK ASSOCIATION OF
THE DEAF, INC.**
208 N. George St. York, Pa. 17401
Open Wed., Fri., Sat. evenings
Socials on 2nd and 4th Saturdays
of month.
Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month
Samuel D. Shultz, Secretary

UNION LEAGUE OF THE DEAF, INC.
2109-15 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10023
Open noon to midnight
Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., holidays
Walter M. Chulman, president
Irving Alpert, vice president
Max J. Cohen, secretary
Milton Cohen, treasurer

"OUR WAY"
To strengthen Jewish education and
observance amongst the Jewish deaf
National Conference of Synagogue Youth
116 E. 27th St., New York, N. Y. 10016

MIAMI ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF
15000 N. Miami Ave., North Miami, Florida
Open first and third Saturday of
every month
Secretary: Eleanor Struble

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Gerald Burstein, President
6131 Claridge Drive
Riverside, Calif. 92506

Kenneth Rothschild, Secy.-Treas.
25 Wagon Wheel Road
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601

Alexander Fleischman, Executive Director
9102 Edmonston Court
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

1976 NCJD CONVENTION IN BOSTON
August 3-7

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